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BOMBAY BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY
TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.

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MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

OF THE

BOMBAY ASSOCIATION,

105435

TOGETHER WITH THE

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT,

SUBMITTED TO, AND ADOPTED BY, THE MEETING, ON THE 5TH JANUARY 1855,

AND

APPENDICES.

PUBLISHED BY THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION.

Bombay:
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1855.

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MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

OF THE

BOMBAY ASSOCIATION,

Held at the Residence of FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE, ESQUIRE, *on Friday the 5th January* 1855, *at half past* 3 *o'clock* P. M.

Present.

MEMBERS AND SUBSCRIBERS OF THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION.

JUGONNATHJEE SUNKERSETT, Esq., *President*, in the Chair.

BOMANJEE HORMUSJEE, Esq., *Vice-President*.

Cazee Mahomed Yoosoof Moorghay, Esq.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq.
Manockjee Nusserwanjee, Esq.
Sorabjee Jamsetjee, Esq.
Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee, Esq.
Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady, Esq.
Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Camajee, Esq.
Dhunjeebhoy Nusserwanjee Camajee, Esq.
Verjeewandass Mahdowdass, Esq.
Meerza Ali Mahomed Khan Shoostry, Esq.
Professor Dadabhoy Nowrozjee.
Dhunjeebhoy Framjee, Esq.
Braz Fernandes, Esq.
Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.
Dr. Bhawoo Dajee.
Muncherjee Hormusjee Camajee, Esq.
Narayen Dinnanathjee, Esq.
Dadabhoy Byramjee, Esq.
Jeejeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy, Esq.
Tyabjee Bhoymeeah, Esq.
Ardaseer Framjee, Esq.
Nurotumdass Mahdowdass, Esq.
Eduljee Bomonjee, Esq.
Pestonjee Nowrozjee Pochajee, Esq.

Ragoonath Narayenjee, Esq.
Jeevanjee Pestonjee, Esq.
Wishwunath Atmaram, Esq.
Byramjee Nanabhoy Framjee, Esq.
Nowrozjee Nanabhoy, Esq.
Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Esq.
HormusjeePestonjeeFramjee, Esq.
Cowasjee Eduljee Khumbata, Esq.
Shoojawoodin Tyabjee, Esq.
Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, and Venayeckrow Jugonnathjee, Esqrs.,
Joint Secretaries.

Visitors.

Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Esq.
Professor A. G. Fraser.
Eduljee Cursetjee, Esq.
Burjorjee Vicajee, Esq.
Janardhun Ramchunderjee, Esq.
Rowjee Bhaskerjee, Esq.
Dadabhoy Eduljee, Esq.
Jehangheerjee Burjorjee, Esq.
Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq.
Pandoorung Dinanathjee, Esq.
Byramjee Cursetjee, Esq.
Peerosha Meherjeebhoy, Esq.
Framjee Manockjee, Esq
Merwanjee Hormu-jee, Esq.
Nanabhoy Hurrydass, Esq.
Dr. Burjorjee Dorabjee.
Dr Gomes.
Dr. Ardaseer Jamsetjee.
Cowasjee Nusserwanjee, Esq.
Sorabjee Hormusjee Mehta, Esq.
Sadanund Trimbuckjee, Esq.
Pestonjee Byramjee, Esq
Hurrychund Sadashewjee, Esq.
Cooverjee Jeewajee, Esq.
Hormusjee Eduljee, Esq.
Kacobad Muncherjee, Esq.
Moolna Mahomed Muckba, Esq.
Shaikh Hoossun Moorghay, Esq.
Hormusjee Bomanjee, Esq.
Jamnadass Savaklall, Esq.
Venayeck Hurrichunderjee, Esq.
Babajee Cassinathjee, Esq.
Bhasker Balcrustnajee, Esq.
Sadashew Wishwanathjee, Esq.
Pandoorung Ragoba, Esq.
Candass Narandass, Esq.
Moroba Damotherjee Esq.
Madhowrow Anuntajee, Esq.
Wamanrow Ramchunderjee, Esq.
Atmaram Mahadewjee, Esq.
Tamooljee Jamsetjee Dasaye, Esq.
Molvy Shaikh Ally bin Shaikh Ebrahim, Esq.
Ramcrustna Narayen, Esq.
Janardhan Balajee, Esq.
Chintoba Luxamonjee, Esq.
Govind Visram, Esq.
Purshotum Mohundass, Esq.
Kaikhusrow Hormusjee Alpaiwallah, Esq.
Ramel under Luxamonjee, Esq.
Pestonjee Ruttonjee Cola, Esq.
Bomanjee Pestonjee, Esq.
Rustomjee Ruttonjee, Esq.
Cooverjee Rustomjee Mody, Esq.
Pestonjee Jehangeerjee, Esq
ModyKaikhusrow Hormusjee, Esq.
Dadabhoy Manockjee Wakhariya, Esq.
Pallonjee Dorabjee, Esq.
Eduljee Nasserwanjee, Esq.

And many other respectable Hindoos, Parsees, and Mahomedans.

Mr. Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, President of the Association, opened the Meeting by a short address in Guzerattee, of which the following is the substance :—

Gentlemen,—You have been invited here to receive the Second Annual Report of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Association, which ought to have been presented to you long ere this. The delay, that has taken place, requires some explanation. The Managing Committee and the Secretaries having, of late, been engaged in the preparation and transmission of some important Memorials to the Government of Bombay and the Legislative Council, they were unable to prepare and submit their Second Report at the prescribed time. This Report will give you a succinct account of what the Committee have done during the last year. You will find from it that the Committee have not been remiss in the performance of the duties you have entrusted to them, and which they have endeavoured to discharge to the best of their judgment and ability. I request Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, one of the Secretaries, will be so good as to read the Report.

Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee accordingly read a Guzeratee version of the Second Annual Report of the Committee of Management of the Bombay Association.

The following Resolutions were then proposed :—

I. Proposed by Nurotumdass Madhowdass, Esq., seconded by Dhunjeebhoy Nusserwanjee Camajee, Esq.

"That the Report just read be adopted, and that printed copies of it be forwarded to the Members and Subscribers of the Bombay Association."

The proposition having been put to the vote was unanimously carried.

II. Proposed by Jewanjee Pestonjee, Esq., and seconded by Dhunjeebhoy Framjee, Esq.

"That the best thanks of the Meeting be given to the President, Vice-President, and Members of the Managing Committee, for the zeal and ability with which they have conducted the affairs of the Association during the past year."

Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE, in seconding this proposition, spoke as follows :—

In embracing the opportunity that has been afforded to me of addressing you on the present occasion, I think it fair to state, that I am not prepared to lay before you so fully as might be expected, my humble opinions on the subjects alluded to in the report. I merely beg to offer a few observations which, I trust, may not be unacceptable, coming from one who is thoroughly alive to the importance of the laudable undertaking we are engaged in. It is well known to all that since the establishment of the Association various opinions have been expressed by able men in England and India regarding its character, and the probability or otherwise of its proving useful to the cause it has espoused. Without wishing for one moment unduly to depreciate the value of the unfavorable opinions that have been expressed, I may remark that these are amply counterbalanced by the numerous and valuable judgments pronounced in our favor by Europeans both in this country and in England. Our object is the dissemination of correct information, and so long as we do not swerve from that object, and so long as we have that end in view, we need not be afraid of any one. The progress made by the Bombay Association, during the first two years of its existence, is, I am glad to say, highly encouraging. The Bombay Association is the first institution of its kind in the history of this Presidency. It has hitherto been conducted with a spirit and energy so true to its objects and with commensurate zeal and ability, as to offer an earnest of its claim to our warmest support. Its endeavours for the promotion of the welfare and interests of our fellow countrymen are truly laudable. With what pleasure do we not witness for the first time a cordial and sincere union of the Parsis, Hindus and Mahomedans of respectability and intelligence in the cause just mentioned. While we proceed in the prosecution of our enterprise with bold spirit and undaunted zeal, let us not forget to exercise the sound discretion and moderation that have hitherto characterized the conduct of our proceedings. We have been labouring under many disadvantages ; but from the success with which many difficulties have been surmounted, the estimation in which our society is

held, and the position it now occupies, I am justified in holding that our Association may now be considered as permanently established, and that no obstacles will interrupt our labours for the benefit of our fellow countrymen. Should my thoughts as expressed on this occasion appear to you crude and imperfect, let me crave your kind indulgence. Two things, I think, ought to be attended to by our Association ;—First, the Association should have a permanent Executive Committee for the purpose of prosecuting researches and investigation, and for discussing subjects connected with the amelioration of the condition of our fellow countrymen ; and such Committee should, after full enquiry and mature deliberation, embody the result in memorials to be transmitted to the highest authority ; Secondly, the Association should have a paid Secretary. We ought to employ such an officer, who should devote his sole and undivided attention to the cause espoused by the Association, and to the conduct of its affairs. As our society is at present organized, the want of such assistance is greatly felt. Many thanks are due to the Managing Committee for their laudable exertions during the last two years. I strongly recommend to their consideration the condition of our countrymen in the Mofussil. Some remedy should be provided for obviating the hardships and evils under which they suffer. For instance, the people coming from Tanna, Surat, &c. to obtain redress from the Presidency Court of Justice, are obliged to spend many days here before justice is done to them. I entirely concur with the sentiments expressed in the 19th paragraph of the report just read, wherein objections are urged to the proposal of Government to grant pecuniary aids to the Missionary Schools "which have been established in India for the avowed purpose of converting the Natives to Christianity, and undermining the different religions professed by the people of this country." Throwing out these suggestions for your consideration, I will conclude by assuring this meeting of my continued devotedness to the praiseworthy cause in which it is my privilege, as it is my pleasure, to be associated with so many esteemed friends and countrymen, whom I see around me. (Applause.)

The proposition, having been put to the vote, was carried unanimously.

III. Proposed by Professor DADABHOY NOWROZJEE, seconded by CURSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE CAMAJEE, Esq.

" That this Meeting, viewing with much pleasure the encouraging progress that has been made in the cause of Indian Reform and Government since the establishment of the Bombay Association in 1852, does exhort the Members of the Association to keep up and extend their organization, to persevere in their efforts, to work with redoubled zeal and energy, and to represent from time to time the wants and grievances of this country to the authorities in India as well as in England, until all the wants are supplied and grievances redressed."

Professor DADABHOY NOWROZJEE, in moving this propesition, spoke as follows :—

GENTLEMEN,—In explanation of this proposition, I beg to make some remarks. This Association is formed to watch the proceedings of our Government, and to ask for redress of grievances. You are all aware that the best of human efforts and institutions are imperfect ; but most of the imperfections incident to the present rule over us require at *our hands* their appropriate remedies. The laws and enactments for Indian Government require a consideration of our manners, customs and religion ; and who are better qualified to point out what is best for us, than *ourselves.* As Natives, and the governed body, therefore, there is a duty that we owe to ourselves, which, if left unperformed, would nullify all our other efforts ; for, these would be efforts in the wrong direction. In the report now read we have had mentioned to us the names of several disinterested gentlemen, who have made very praiseworthy efforts in the cause of Indian Reform. I call them disinterested,—a title not easily acquired, and always of very great estimation. When philanthropists like Mr. Danby Seymour labour for *others* at so much inconvenience and expence to themselves, do they not put us to shame, that we should do our *own* work with such scanty means as the Association now possesses ? Mr. Seymour, that true and tried friend of ours, has, in such an eloquent and forcible manner, pointed out our duties to us, that I cannot refrain from substituting his words in place of mine. I therefore beg leave to read a few extracts from his speech

made in the President's house, and which is pretty faithfully given in the Guzerattee paper, the *Rastgoftar*. He says—"There was little "known in England of the actual state of India until the commencement "of the last Session. But since that time the information concerning "this country had immensely increased, and no doubt good results "will ensue. The English Cabinet are anxious to promote the wel- "fare of India. They viewed with great pleasure the activity and "movements displayed by the Natives; and as an honest Government "they will never deny their subjects their rights. The Cabinet "will be thankful for all correct information that might be forwarded "to them regarding the state of India." He tells us here, gentlemen, that it remains for us to supply the authorities in England with correct information and to submit our representations, and that they would accede to all reasonable requests. In order to obtain all requisite information, it is necessary that the Association should extend their operations, and that the Natives should come forward with open purse so as to enable them to do so. It is quite evident, that instead of allowing ourselves to rest satisfied with the services of persons, who could, at best, give their leisure hours to the task, we should engage, as my friend Mr. Dhunjeebhoy recommends, the services of competent men, who should devote all their energy and undivided attention to the work, travel in different parts of Hindustan, and enable the Association to furnish the authorities both in England and India with trustworthy information about the *real* wants and grievances of our countrymen. Until such efforts are made, we shall not be able to do our work as efficiently as we should desire, though I have no hesitation in saying that what has already been done is certainly most creditable to the Committee, when we consider the means at their disposal. Now, I may be allowed to read more extracts from Mr. H. D. Seymour's speech, which are so very pertinent to the same subject, that I hope all will *listen* to them with attention. "You should fearlessly persevere in your laud- "able work. The London Press, whose publications are extensively "circulated in England, and whose effect is as extensive as the circula- "tion, and which has earned the name of the Fourth Estate in Great "Britain, has always lifted up its voice in your behalf, and is "always exceedingly anxious to complain on your account and to

" represent your wants to the English public. This ought to incite " you to renewed zeal in your cause." After alluding to the monopoly of Steam transit by the Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Company, and to the causes which have still withheld English capital from being employed to develope the vast resources of India, Mr. Seymour says :— " Such isolated instances might appear insignificant to you ; but you " will ensure complete success in all your objects, if you attend to such " cases one by one. You should, therefore, prosecute each enterprise with " such effort as you are able, and accomplish it. But I wish to impress " another idea on your mind; namely, you should not rely on Government " in all undertakings of great importance. If you wait until Govern- " ment do every thing, you will have to wait for ever. Until you do " not exert your utmost to obtain your most urgent requirements, your " object will not in any way be gained. For instance, England and " France, one hundred years ago, had such bad roads as you have at " present. Now because the people of France relied exclusively on Go- " vernment and did not use their own endeavours, the roads of that " country are to this day in the same bad condition. But on the other " hand, what did England do ? She did not rely on Government ; the " people themselves established companies and built roads at their own " expense, levied tolls on them, caused the people living in the vicinity " of those roads to repair them ; and by such means filled England with " a network of roads. Consequently, I strongly recommend you to " rely more on your own exertions to originate every good work, and " you will then find that every one will assist you. You should there- " fore use your own efforts in prosecution of every undertaking. " Thirdly, I wish to say that I am exceedingly desirous of seeing " many of you in England. You should go there and represent your " wants in person ; and having become acquainted with the affairs of that " country, you should introduce similar reforms in your own country. I " hope I will see many visitors in England five years hence, and will " rejoice extremely if one or two of you come over even this year. If " you give previous intimation, we will be able to make every prepara- " tion for your reception. I now see a gentleman* here who has just

* Mr. Seymour alluded to the Vakeel of the Rajah of Sattara.

" come from England, and who will give you much information on this " subject, and acquaint you with the hospitality exercised by English- " men towards their guests." After reading to you, Gentlemen, these extracts, nothing more remains for me to say, than that our acts should be a suitable response to the exhortations of a tried friend. I cannot better conclude than by reading over the resolution once more to you; by directing your particular attention to the clause, "*to repre-* " *sent, from time to time, the wants and grievances of this country* " *to the authorities in India as well as in England, until all the* " *wants are supplied, and grievances redressed*;" and by exhorting you to adopt the best means of carrying out this important object. (Loud cheers.)

The proposition, having been put to the vote, was carried unanimously.

IV. Proposed by DHUNJEEBHOY CURSETJEE, Esq., seconded by VURJEEWUNDASS MAHDOWDASS, Esq.

"That the thanks of the Meeting be given to Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., for his kindness in allowing the use of his Residence for holding this Meeting."

The proposition, having been put to the vote, was carried unanimously.

V. Proposed by BHAWOO DAJEE, Esq., seconded by NARAYEN DINNANATHJEE, Esq.

" That the thanks of the Meeting be given to the President for his able conduct in the Chair."

DR. BHAWOO DAJEE, in moving this proposition, spoke as follows:—

GENTLEMEN,—The lucid Report which has just been read affords an insight into the proceedings of the Association during the past year. You will perceive that no additional appeal has beeen made to Parliament, because the undivided attention of the Imperial Legislature, representing the thoughts and wishes of the British public, has been unavoidably concentrated on the present war. Notwithstanding which, however, it is a subject of national pride to reflect that Indian Reform has not wholly been forgotten. On two occasions, debates of considerable interest have taken place in reference to the affairs of India,—

a circumstance which should serve as an incentive to the self-imposed labours of those associated with us, who have at heart the moral and material developement of India. It may be that there were few among us conversant with the details of the past, who anticipated so gratifying a revolution of public opinion as regards Indian Reform in England. Since our last meeting, two most important despatches have been published touching the vital questions of Public Education and Public Works in India. Again, there is one point in the design to which I would fain advert here however briefly. I allude to the contemplated Grants-in-Aid, for the promotion of secular Education irrespective of religion, which have been sanctioned. But I regret to say that on this side of India at least the measure in question is regarded as a doubtful boon, it being understood that the proposed Grants-in-Aid will be applied for the most part to promote the religion of the governing classes. In the sister Presidencies, I believe, the same suspicions are entertained. There is no doubt that where a grant is made to Missionary schools, the motives of Government will be liable to impeachment. Whilst the good intentions of this part of the scheme appear to be questioned by the Natives, we learn from the proceedings of a recent meeting at Calcutta, that not a few zealous Christians are inimical to the scheme as evinced by their resolution, not to avail themselves of the assistance thus promised, in the belief that the religious reformation of India will be best effected without Government aid direct or indirect. It is no doubt a subject of unmingled delight that public attention both here and in Britain has been awakened to the imperative necessity of constructing public works on a large scale in India by Government. What is still more gratifying is the near prospect of private enterprize to accelerate the progress of works of utility by the formation of companies for the manufacture of staple fabrics by machinery, as well as for the improved cultivation of the soil by means of irrigation. On the other hand the diffusion of intellectual light among the masses, both male and female, by means of schools, libraries and museums, will doubtless illustrate that a new era is now dawning upon us. In all these good works., it gives me sincere pleasure to find that the members and friends of our Association have taken a leading part. It is

not in the spirit of adulation, but in all sincerity, that I state that there is one among us, who, in his exalted position, has approved himself during his sojourn here emphatically the Friend of India, and who by his large-minded munificence and goodness, blended with a thorough knowledge of the responsibility of the charge committed to his care, has added fresh lustre to the venerated name of Elphinstone. I doubt not the excellent recommendations made by my friends Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Framjee and Professor Dadabhoy Nowrozjee, will receive due attention from the worthy Chairman and the Managing Committee. I trust that this year we may by increased vigilance again awaken the attention of the British Public and Legislature to the subject of Indian Reform, and that the care of Parliament will be devoted to the due development of the resources of India, when the insidious designs of Russia shall have been baffled by British Valour and Patriotism. May it be at no distant day! (Applause.)

Mr. Narayen Dinnanathjee, in seconding this Proposition, spoke as follow :—

Before resuming my seat, I crave your indulgence to address you for a few minutes, and as it is now rather late, I will confine my observations to only one subject, which, I find, has not been touched upon by any of our friends, that have preceded me. This Association has been in existence now for upwards of two years, during which period it has presented two memorials to the Imperial Parliament of England, stating the wants and requirements of this country, and praying for redress. Some of the prayers have been granted by Parliament by the New Charter Act passed for the administration of India, and others have since been granted by the Indian Authorities in England ; and they have all been very ably and clearly pointed out in the first and the present Annual Reports of the Association. But it has been very pertinently remarked by some of our countrymen, that a great many of the prayers contained in our memorials have not been acceded to, and therefore the labours of this Association have not been crowned with success. Now, our countrymen must bear in mind, that before the formation of the Indian Associations in the different Presidencies two or three years ago, we had not taken the requisite measures to inform the

British Parliament and Public of our condition, our wants and grievances. When therefore we forwarded our memorials to the British public two years ago, we had to deal with people that were not sufficiently acquainted with the real condition of this country, and, although naturally inclined to extend to their fellow subjects in India the blessings of Liberty and good Government, which they themselves enjoyed, yet they had no adequate knowledge of the wants and grievances of this country; for, the information they possessed regarding us and our country was so scanty, and that too so very contradictory, that they were involved in a labyrinth of doubts and difficulties, and were therefore naturally enough averse to introduce any radical change in the constitution of the Indian Government; lest it might, instead of proving beneficial, turn out detrimental to the good Government of this country. We cannot reasonably expect to obtain, at once, from a people living at such a great distance from us, and possessing such meagre, and often times contradictory information regarding us, the introduction of those important reforms in the Government of this country, which we have prayed for in our memorials to the Imperial Parliament. But when our various wants are clearly laid before the British people, and the importance of them is sufficiently impressed on their mind, I have not the least doubt, that the natural generosity and large-mindedness of that people will not be slow in complying with our reasonable prayers. Years, however, may elapse before they are convinced of the existence of the evils we so loudly complain of, or of the necessity or advisability of introducing any of the changes we have applied for, in the administration of the British Indian Government. We need not therefore be surprized, much less discouraged, by this circumstance; for, if we look back to the history of the various reforms, that have been obtained from the British Parliment, by the *British* people themselves, we will find, that they were not obtained all at once or in a very short time. For the most important of those reforms, they had to struggle for years before they succeeded in their endeavours. Large funds were raised, pamphlets advocating the desired reforms were published, lectures were delivered, and discussions were carried on in the newspapers of the day; and these labours

were continued from year to year, before conviction was brought home to the British Parliament, and the grievances complained of were redressed. Take, for instance, the Bill for the Emancipation of Slaves, —consider how many years the noble hearts of Britons had to labour in this laudable cause before their praiseworthy exertions were crowned with success. Look at the history of the Bill for the Emancipation of the Catholics of Ireland, the Christian fellow subjects of our Rulers, that for the abolition of the Corn Laws and a host of other Bills of equally important character; and you will invariably find, that every one of them cost the people years of continuous exertions and large sums of money, before complete success attended them. If such be the history of almost all the important reforms, that have been obtained from the British Parliament, by the *British* people themselves, what reason have we to be discouraged by the partial success, that has attended our exertions, carried on only for a year or two?—none whatever. We should, therefore, go on working in the same path, with redoubled zeal and energy, collecting all the available information respecting the wants and grievances of our countrymen, and laying it from time to time clearly and emphatically before the British Parliament and Public, by publishing pamphlets, delivering lectures, carrying on discussions in the newspapers, and requesting some of the members of Parliament to advocate our cause, and in the course of time, when the British people are satisfied of the justice of our cause, we are sure to obtain all the relief we seek. (Cheers.)

The proposition, having been put to the vote, was carried unanimously.

The Meeting separated a little after six o'clock.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT OF THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION.

To the President, Members, and Subscribers of the Bombay Association.

Your Committee had the pleasure of submitting at the Annual Meeting of the Members and Subscribers of the Bombay Association, held in the Rooms of the Elphinstone Institution, on the 9th of November 1853, an account of their operations during the first year. In conformity to the recommendation made in the Report presented last year, it has been resolved to keep up the Bombay Association and to increase its sphere of usefulness.

2. The second year of the proceedings of your Committee having come to a close, your Committee beg to lay before you an analysis of what they have done since the date of their first Annual Report.

3. In September 1853 your Committee were gratified to find, from the publication of an official letter addressed by M. A. Coxon Esq., Register to the Court of Sudder Adawlut at Bombay, to the Deputy Secretary to Government, that the attention of Government, and of the highest judicial authority in this Presidency, had been drawn to some of the complaints made by the Bombay Association in their first Petition to Parliament, respecting the administration of Justice, as carried on in the Courts of the Honorable the East India Company. It appears from the letter above alluded to, that so

far back as December 1852, Government requested the Judges of the Sudder Adawlut to furnish, for the satisfaction of Government, and eventually of the Honorable the Court of Directors, a report on the accuracy of the complaints above alluded to; and that high judicial authority transmitted their report to Government in September 1853, which, though it was immediately communicated to the public through the medium of the daily Newspapers, was, your Committee regret to observe, not transmitted to your Committee for such explanations as they might have to offer for the information of Government. The Judges of the Sudder Adawlut, in their report to Government, have attempted to show that the statements contained in the 22nd para. of our first Petition to Parliament, regarding the judicial administration of this Presidency, are altogether unfounded. Your Committee immediately took up the subject of the important document just referred to, and instituted further enquiries from all available sources, with a view to test the accuracy of the report presented to Government by the Court of Sudder Adawlut. Your Committee found this rather an arduous and difficult task, as they were denied access to public judicial records, and had therefore no opportunity of obtaining full and accurate statistical information on several points mooted in the Report of the Sudder Judges. Notwithstanding these obstacles, your Committee succeeded in collecting a great deal of information, which could be implicitly relied on, and which afforded a complete refutation of the Report of the Sudder Court, and a full corroboration of the complaints contained in the 22nd

para. of our first Petition. Your Committee, having embodied this information in a letter, which they addressed to Government on the 13th of December 1853, in reply to the report of the Sudder Judges, published and circulated 400 copies of their reply in the form of a pamphlet both in this country and England, for the information of the members, subscribers and friends of the Association. In acknowledging the receipt of the reply addressed by your Committee, the Government state that "the Right "Hon'ble the Governor in Council will always be happy "to give his most careful attention to all suggestions "tending to advance the interests of the people; but that "in regard to discussions of a general nature, he cannot "engage himself to more than an acknowledgment of the "communications addressed to him, and a very careful "consideration of their contents." This letter of Government forms Appendix A to this report. Your Committee are glad to have to state that their reply has attracted much public attention, and has been received in a very flattering manner by the Press of this country, as well as that of England. Some of the notices taken by the Press form Appendix B. Your Committee have been given to understand that Government have transmitted a copy of the Committee's reply to the Judges of the Sudder Adawlut, who have sent in their second report, of the nature of which your Committee are wholly ignorant, they not having been favoured with a copy of the document.

4. On the strength of the facts brought to light in the above mentioned letter, addressed to Government by your Committee, and with the view of providing a re-

medy for some of the evils complained of by the Native inhabitants of this Presidency, in connection with the dilatory, complicated and expensive system of the Company's Judicial Procedure, your Committee were about to petition the Legislative Council, praying for an Act for establishing Small Cause Courts at all the principal towns in the Mofussil. Shortly afterwards, however, the Legislative Council promulgated draft of "an Act for "the more easy recovery of small debts and demands in "the Territories subject to the Government of the East "India Company;" which was read for the first time on the 15th of April last. Your Committee hailed the appearance of this draft Act with much gratification; and in July following memorialized the Legislative Council of India for the passing of the proposed Act with some modifications proposed and submitted by your Committee with a view to alter certain parts of it, which appeared objectionable to them, and which they believed were likely to "impair materially the efficiency and utility of "a measure in other respects calculated to be of great "and general benefit to the inhabitants of the Mofussil." This petition, copy of which forms Appendix C., was duly transmitted to its destination through the Government of Bombay. Your Committee have not yet learnt what effect this representation has produced; but the draft Act appears to be still under consideration.

5. In February last H. D. Seymour, Esq., M. P. and Chairman of the India Reform Society of London, paid a flying visit to Bombay on his way back to England. To this gentleman the inhabitants of this country in general, and the Native Assosiations in particular, are

greatly indebted for his able advocacy of their cause, and for the warm interest he has taken in promoting their welfare. Actuated by the best of motives, and desirous of qualifying himself for the effectual discharge of the task he had imposed on himself, he left England shortly after the termination of the Session of 1853, and travelled in the Southern and Western parts of India, at a great personal inconvenience and sacrifice, for the purpose of observing the real condition of the people, and ascertaining their actual wants and grievances. He was received on landing at Bombay by a deputation of your Committee. A special Meeting of the members, subscribers and friends of the Bombay Association was convened at the residence of Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq., the President, on the 13th of February last, when he was introduced to a very respectable and numerous body of our constituents and friends. On this occasion your Committee, through their worthy President, publicly presented to Mr. Seymour a vote of thanks on behalf of the Bombay Association, for his able and disinterested advocacy of the rights of the Natives of India, and for his praiseworthy exertions to promote their welfare and prosperity. The proceedings of this Meeting appear in Appendix D. The regret felt by your Committee at his speedy departure was somewhat lessened by the probability of Mr. Seymour's return to this country on a future occasion.

6. In June last your Committee were favored with a visit from P. F. Campbell Johnston, Esq., son of the late lamented Sir A. Johnston, Chief Justice of Ceylon, and

one of the tried friends of the Natives of India, who took an active part more than twenty years ago in inducing the authorities in England to declare the Natives eligible to serve on Grand Juries, to hold the office of Justice of the Peace, and to share in the administration of the affairs of their country. Your Committee rejoiced to find that Mr. P. F. C. Johnston had inherited the large and enlightened views and liberal opinions of his distinguished father regarding the administrative policy which it is advisable for the British to adopt in the government of this country and its people. Mr. Johnston had, for a long time, been travelling in the Madras Presidency, with the same object as Mr. Seymour, and took a warm interest in the welfare and prosperity of the Natives. It is hoped that many other Englishmen will be induced to follow the noble example set by the gentlemen who have recently done us the honor of paying visits to India purely for promoting the interests of the Natives. Your Committee also trust that there will be a mutual interchange of visits, and that some of our countrymen will accept the kind invitation of Mr. Seymour and proceed to England. Such a movement will have a very salutary effect on the minds of Englishmen by drawing their marked attention towards their distant fellow subjects.

7. The attention of the British public and of the Imperial Parliament having, almost exclusively, been engrossed by the war, which has unhappily broken out with the Emperor of Russia, your Committee thought it advisable not to petition Parliament last year for the redress of Indian grievances, which might not be care-

fully inquired into or patiently considered at so critical a juncture.

8. Your Committee have not however continued idle. They have devoted themselves to the consideration of several important local reforms, which have been greatly needed. They have also attentively watched the proceedings of the Legislative Council, which affected the interests of the inhabitants of this Presidency. To these your Committee beg to invite your attention.

9. About the end of October 1853, a Draft Act appeared in the *Government Gazette*, which proposed the abolition of the Office of Assessor to the Court of Petty Sessions at this place, held by a Barrister, on the grounds of its being unnecessary. As your Committee believed the assistance of a Law Officer absolutely indispensable until the Court of Petty Sessions was presided over by a permanent officer of legal education, and as none of the Magistrates and Justices of the Peace, employed in the administration of Justice at the Police Office here, had received systematic legal training, so as to qualify them for dealing with difficult cases, involving important questions of Criminal as well as Civil Law, your Committee transmitted to the Most Noble the Governor General of India in Council a respectful memorial from the Members of the Association and other Native Inhabitants of Bombay, remonstrating against the passing of the proposed Act. This document, together with the reply it has elicited from the Supreme Government, form Appendix E. Your Committee regret to state that the remonstrance was too late, and that the Act, having received the final sanction

of the Legislature in February last, the Office of Assessor to the Court of Petty Sessions has accordingly been abolished by Goverment, and the Court of Petty Sessions has been deprived of the assistance of a professional Lawyer.

10. The fees charged on the institution of suits in the Small Cause Courts established by Act No. IX of 1850 at Bombay and the Presidency Towns being very heavy, amounting on an average to more than double the amount levied in the late Court of Requests and Small Cause Side of the Supreme Court, which have been abolished since the year 1852, these imposts have been felt as a great hardship on the middle and poorer classes of the people, who resort to these tribunals for the enforcement of their claims. Your Committee therefore prepared a Memorial to the Legislative Council on behalf of the Members of the Association and other Native Inhabitants of Bombay, praying for a reduction of the fees in question. This representation has been based chiefly on two grounds ;—first, a draft Act recently framed by the Legislative Council for establishing Small Cause Courts in the Mofussil, a measure by which it is proposed to levy fees on the institution of suits for small sums at half the rate charged in the Presidency Small Cause Courts ; and, secondly, the fact of the Small Cause Court lately established at Bombay having since its establishment in 1852, yielded a surplus revenue to Government amounting to Rupees 26,099-11-4, after defraying all its expenses, including Judges' salaries, establishment, house rent &c., and excluding the amount of compensation allowed to two of

the Judges for former services. The memorial, which was subscribed by most of the principal and respectable inhabitants of this island, was transmitted to its destination on the 26th of August last by your Committee. This document, together with the letter, which your Committe addressed on the subject to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council at Bombay, is given in Appendix F. Your Committee have not yet been favoured with a reply by Government.

11. Your Committee were sorry to learn that the Select Committees appointed by Parliament to enquire and report on the results of the past administration of India, although they had not finished the enquiries entrusted to them, nor presented their reports, were not re-appointed on the opening of the Parliamentary Session last year; and consequently the labours of these Committees, so far as they had progressed, have proved abortive; and the hope, that these enquiries would eventually indicate in a clear manner the necessity of many reforms, which were urgently required, has completely been frustrated.

12. India being, by the present state of the Law, totally unrepresented in the Imperial Parliament, the Natives of the Presidency Towns, on behalf of themselves and their countrymen, have watched with intense interest the election proceedings in the United Kingdom, whenever enlightened and liberal-minded Englishmen, possessing mature Indian experience and acquainted with the condition and wants of the Natives of this country, have become candidates for seats in Parliament. Your Committee therefore congratulated them-

selves on the election of Sir Erskine Perry, the friend of the Natives, who was returned to the House of Commons for Devonport in May last. In him the inhabitants of this country will find another able, influential, and zealous advocate of their interests, and one, whose voice will always be lifted up in support of the cause of good government and the redress of grievances existing in India.

13. Although the attention of Parliament has for a long time been absorbed by the war in Europe, yet the British senate has not totally lost sight of India. Your Committee are glad to find that Indian affairs have, in the course of last year, formed on two occasions the subject of animated discussion in the House of Commons.

14. In July last Mr. J. F. B. Blackett moved for a Commission to enquire into the "Tenure of Land" in the Madras Presidency. The motion was most ably seconded by Mr. H. D. Seymour, who communicated to the House the result of his recently acquired experience and knowledge of what he had actually observed during his sojourn in the Southern Presidency. Though the motion was lost by the small majority of 5, yet the advocates of Indian Reform gained an unexpected moral victory on this occasion in Parliament. Their object, which was to keep alive the interest of the British senate and nation in the subject of Indian Affairs, and to force the Government onward in the path of progress opened in 1853 in so promising and encouraging a manner, has been completely gained. So much did public opinion come over in their favour on this question, that almost the whole House, with the exception of the Indian Go-

vernment authorities, seemed to admit the justice of the strong case that was made out on the occasion, and to sympathize with the friends of India; and the *London Times* very kindly noticed the triumph that was gained in an excellent article, which drew the attention of many educated men in England to the subject. Your Committee have been given to understand on good authority, that since this important debate, official personages have been induced to acknowledge in public and private that the work of Indian Reform must now be set about in earnest. The success that has attended this agitation in England, at a time when the intense interest felt in the war threatened to prove prejudicial to our cause, is highly encouraging.

15. Two of the points mooted in Parliament in the course of the important debate which took place on the above mentioned occasion, namely, the exaction of land revenue and extortion of confessions by the use of torture, have attracted the notice of the Government of Madras, who have appointed a Commission to enquire into the existence of the abominable practices just referred to. The Government of Bengal appear also to have been instructed to institute enquiries on one of these subjects. These investigations will, your Committee hope, prove the truth and justice of the complaints that have been urged, and lead to the adoption of measures calculated to promote the welfare and prosperity of the Natives of this country. The agitation of this important subject in Parliament will not, it is hoped, be altogether fruitless and ineffectual.

16. It will be remembered that in introducting the

New India Bill into Parliament in 1853, Sir C. Wood declared that it would be his duty, as President of the Board of Control, in introducing the Indian Budget, to submit a statement annually to Parliament, respecting the finances of India, and give a general view of the progress made by the Government during the year, and the measures in contemplation for the benefit of the governed. In conformity to this promise, Sir C. Wood introduced the Budget, in the House of Commons on the 8th of August last, at the very close of the Session, with an elaborate speech, in which he gave an account of the income and expenditure, and the state, present and prospective, of the finances of the British Indian Empire. He availed himself of this opportunity to describe the measures adopted and proposed by Government for educating the people, for constructing important public works on a large and extensive scale, and for promoting the prosperity of this extensive country. A very important debate took place on the occasion, in which Sir E. Perry took a prominent part. The gentleman just mentioned made an excellent suggestion for improving the machinery of Government, as altered and remodelled by Parliament in 1853. He recommended the amalgamation of the two governing bodies—the Board of Control with the Court of Directors,—which alone would effect an annual saving in expenditure of about 15 lacs of Rupees, and expedite the transaction of business, which has been so much impeded by the cumbersome and complicated machinery that has been retained, against the keeping up and for the simplification of which the Bombay Association had memorialized the Imperial Parliament.

17. Your Committee are further gratified to find that Mr. Kinnaird, another Member of that august Assembly, availed himself of the above-mentioned opportunity to make a recommendation to the governing authorities in England, that "the Governors of the four "Presidencies of Madras, Bombay, Bengal and Agra, and "the officers at the head of the administration of the "Principalities of Scinde, Pegu and Punjaub, should be "instructed, at the close of each year, to draw up a report "of the progress, which had been made in the departments "of Civil and Criminal Justice, the state of the finances, "and the condition of commerce, the improvement in "police, in roads, bridges, and internal communication, "and also in the education of the people, so as to give a "distinct view of the position and prospects of the res-"pective provinces." Your Committee have been given to understand that Sir E. Perry has also made a similar suggestion to Sir C. Wood. Your Committee concur in thinking with Mr. Kinnaird, that "if such reports "were laid upon the table annually at the time of the "Indian Budget, they would be of incalculable good. "They would create a wholesome and a generous emula-"tion among the Governors, and infuse a spirit of greater "zeal into their operations. The annual account would "enable Parliament, the Press, and the Public, to com-"pare the success of the measures of one period with "another, and test the real progress of India." Your Committee trust that a recommendation, calculated to produce so salutary an effect and so good a result, will be adopted by the authorities charged by Parliament with the responsible duty of carrying on the Govern-

ment of India, so as to promote the prosperity of the people.

18. Your Committee beg to congratulate the Bombay Association on the announcement which they are happy to have to make, that their request for the establishment of an University at Bombay, and for the extension of the Government grant for the promotion and dissemination of education throughout the length and breadth of this Presidency, has at length been complied with. A Despatch has recently been transmitted to the different local Governments by the Honorable the Court of Directors, directing the immediate establishment of Universities at Bombay and Calcutta, and, when necessary, at Madras and other towns, on the model of the London University, with the power of conferring degrees after examination. It lays down an excellent general scheme for the extension of education to the great body of the people, not neglecting the higher classes, which scheme is directed to be worked out by the local authorities as circumstances may require. It also contemplates the establishment of professional Colleges, or the appropriation of branches of the Colleges to the purpose of instruction in professional knowledge. It provides for the establishment of Training Schools for School Masters, "and the preparation "of good educational books in the Vernacular languages." Your Committee cannot but feel grateful to the authorities in England for the highly important and valuable concessions that have recently been made in the Despatch just alluded to, the whole of which, with the solitary exception to be presently referred to, meets with

the Committee's cordial approbation. Your Committee hail the promulgation of the above mentioned Despatch as a great boon, and as the dawn of a brighter day to the Natives of India.

19. The only part of the excellent educational scheme framed by the authorities in England for this country, to which your Committee object, as calculated to operate prejudicially to the interests of our countrymen, the Natives, is, that which permits pecuniary Grants-in-aid being allowed to Missionary Schools, which have been established in India for the avowed purpose of converting the Natives to Christianity, and undermining the different religions professed by the people of this country. Although no Native has any right to object to Christian Missionaries, or any other sect of proselyters, to carry on their work with the aid of private funds contributed or subscribed for the purpose, yet your Committee contend, no sound statesman will, for a moment, consider it just or proper on the part of the Government of this country, which professes strict religious neutrality, and shuns all interference with any of the religions professed by its subjects, to grant any aid whatever to such professedly religious undertakings, out of the revenues derived from the people, on the pretence of imparting secular knowledge, but with the ultimate object of bringing about the conversion of the Natives to Christianity.

20. The Bombay Association in their first petition to Parliament complained of the neglect of public works in this Presidency. The general feeling in Parliament in 1853 was, to use the language of Sir C. Wood, " that

" the expenditure on this item should be increased." Your Committee are glad to find that the authorities in England have recently sent out to this country a Despatch for the " construction of such works of universal " magnitude and importance in any locality as may " appear calculated to promote in the largest degree " the development of the resources of the country, and " the improvement of the condition of the people, and " the cost of which cannot be defrayed out of the pro- " duce of the annual revenue." Your Committee beg to direct your attention to the following important admissions contained in the Despatch just alluded to :— " We believe that a due regard to the welfare of the " general community demands a large and liberal ex- " penditure on works of the above description, such as " the restoration and construction of works of irrigation, " the formation of new lines of road and water com- " munication, and the improvement of harbours. We " cannot doubt that well considered measures of public " improvement will ordinarily be followed directly or " indirectly by an increase in the public revenue pro- " portioned to the expenditure and calculated to satisfy " every reasonable expectation."

21. If the proposed large expenditure on the construction of important public works is to depend wholly on the cash balances or surplus revenue set apart for the purpose, your Committee apprehend that the important Despatch above mentioned will remain a dead letter, and will fail to prove a practical benefit to the people of this country ; for, your Committee learn with regret that the accounts of the annual territorial reve-

nues and disbursements of the East India Company for 1853-54, as submitted to Parliament by the President of the Board of Control in August last, show a deficit to the extent of about eighty seven lacs of Rupees, and that the deficit is not expected to diminish or to dwindle away entirely for several ears to come, Sir C. Wood having declared that "there is no prospect, certainly no positive prospect, "of an increased revenue, while in most of the "items of expenditure there is no great prospect of any "material diminution," but that "an increase must "take place."

22. The authorities in England appear to have recently become conscious of their short-comings in regard to (among other matters) public works, and education of the highest order and of a practical nature for those Natives, who are desirous of securing University honors and learning particular professions. Your Committee venture to express a hope (in which, from the abovementioned and other reasons, they are not very sanguine,) that the Supreme and Local Governments in India will not experience any serious difficulty in carrying out to the fullest extent the instructions of the Court of Directors contained in the Despatches just referred to, calculated, as they are, to promote the prosperity of the people of this vast country.

23. The Honorable the Court of Directors have, in conformity with the terms of the New India Bill, reduced their number to 15 by the curtailment of 9 Members of their own body; and the vacancies thereby caused have been filled up by the appointment in April

last of Lieut. General Sir G. Pollock, G. C. B., who has been nominated for two years; J. P. Willoughby, Esq., late member of the Bombay Council, for four years; and Sir F. Currie, late Member of the Bengal Council, for six years. These appointments have been made by the Crown in pursuance of the alterations made last year in the constitution of the Court of Directors, with a view to provide seats in the Direction for men possessing Indian knowledge and experience.

24. In conformity with the pledge given before Parliament by the President of the Board of Control in 1853, a Law Commission has been appointed in England by Her Majesty, for the purpose of examining and considering the reform of the Judicial Establishments, Judicial procedure, and the Laws of India, and the Drafts which have eminated from the late Law Commission, and for drawing up a code of procedure applicable to the Sudder and Supreme Courts, which are to be amalgamated. The Commission consists of Sir John Romilly, Master of the Rolls; Sir John Jervis, Chief Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; Sir Edward Ryan, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Calcutta from 1838 to 1842; C. H. Cameron, Esq., late Fourth Member of the Council of India, and President of the Indian Law Commission; J. M. McLeod, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Madras under Sir T. Munro, and Member of the late Indian Law Commission; J. A. F. Hawkins, Esq., late Register and Judge of the Sudder Court of Bengal; T. F. Ellis, Esq.; and R. Lowe, Esq., M. P., Secretary to the Board of Control. F. Millet, Esq., late Secretary to the Indian Law Commission and

Member of the Supreme Council of India, has been appointed Secretary to the Commission. Your Committee have not heard what progress has been made by the Commissioners; but they learn that Sir C. Wood recently intimated to the House of Commons that these Commissioners "have not yet been enabled to bring into "the shape of an Act of Parliament any measure which "could be submitted for consideration this year, but that he "hoped that early next Session he would be able to carry "out a Bill with the view of amalgamating the Sudder and "Supreme Courts" and "to revise the forms of civil and "criminal procedure generally in India;" that he hoped next Session to bring forward a proposition "for the "establishment of a system of procedure even more simple "than the improved system recently introduced into this "country (England) by the common consent of the most "advanced lawyears," and that such "a simple mode of "procedure, easily intelligible to the Natives, will bring "justice home to every man's door in a way which cer-"tainly has not been the case hitherto." Your Committee sincerely trust that these anticipations may be relized to the fullest extent, and that an effectual remedy may speedily be provided for the evils complained of by the Bombay Association regarding the present highly defective judicial administration of this country.

25. Your Committee beg to announce, on the authority of Sir C. Wood, that the first examination for admission into the East India Company's Covenanted Service as Assistant Surgeons will take place early this year; that it will be conducted on the principle of competition, and that henceforward such exa-

minations will be held half yearly. Your Committee are exceedingly gratified to learn that one or two Native gentlemen have, at a considerable sacrifice, already proceeded to England from Calcutta to compete with Europeans, in a foreign and distant country, for admission into a service, from which they have hitherto been rigidly and systematically excluded.

26. A Committee, composed of the Right Hon'ble T. B. Macaulay, Esq., M. P., the Vice Chanceller of the London University, Sir J. Melville, Secretary to the East India Company, and other personages, has been appointed to frame Rules, by which, under the new system, the admission of candidates to Haileybury is in future to be regulated.

27. In 1853 the the President of the Board of Control gave a pledge to Parliament, that the condition of the Native Judges, who are employed to conduct nearly the whole of the Civil Judicial administration of this country, would be "improved by increasing their sala-"ries and placing them in a higher social position." Sir C. Wood informed Parliament in August last that the Governor General of India had laid before the Bengal Government a scheme for the purpose just mentioned.

28. Your Committee are glad to find that the Legislative Couucil of India have recently resolved to admit the public to witness their proceedings, which have hitherto been conducted with closed doors. This is a step in the right direction, and will go far to secure public respect. It behoved a body of men, sitting to enact laws involving the rights and interests of more

than a hundred millions of British subjects, to discard the objectionable system of secrecy, to court publicity and to promulgate the reasons on which Legislative measures have been recommended, postponed, or rejected.

29. Your Committee hail the appointment of a competent Native gentleman, Baboo Prosunno Coomar Tagore, of Calcutta, to the high office of Deputy Clerk of the Legislative Council, as recently enlarged and improved by the New India Bill. Your Committee trust the day is not far distant when properly qualified Natives will be admitted into the Indian Legislature.

30. Your Committee are happy to announce the formation in May last of another political Association at Madras, composed of many public-spirited, enterprising and talented gentlemen, belonging to all classes of the people, Europeans, East Indians, and Natives, whose efforts, if properly combined and well directed, are calculated to produce a great and salutary change in the Government of British India. This Society is denominated the Madras Reform Association, and its object is identical with that of the Bombay Association. Your Committee hail with great delight the establishment of this Association, and trust it will prove a powerful auxiliary in the cause espoused by the Native Associations formed at the different Presidencies in 1852.

31. Your Committee cannot allow this opportunity to pass without an acknowledgment of the services rendered to the cause of Indian Reform by several independent, high-minded, and talented Europeans, who have, in the course of the last and the preceding year, com-

piled and published several valuable works and pamphlets, with the view of representing the real condition and wants of this country, exposing the defects of the present system of Indian administration, and enlightening the authorities and the British public on the important subject of Indian Affairs. Amongst these works, Lieut. Col. Cotton's admirable production entitled "Public Works in India," claims the first rank. It demonstrates in a masterly manner the great and crying want of India—namely, the neglect of public works, the injurious consequences resulting to the people and to Government from such neglect, and the necessity of adopting proper remedial measures. Next in rank is the highly valuable work on the condition and requirements of Western India, which contains the excellent Reports made to the Chambers of Commerce of Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow and Blackburn, by their accomplished Commissioner, the late lamented Mr. A. Mackay, who was sent out to this country in 1851, by these bodies, personally to enquire into the causes which retarded the improvement of this country, and which prevented the increased growth of cotton. The talented author of these invaluable Reports has, on the strength of the information and data collected by him in this country, made out a very strong case against the Honorable Company's past administration of this Presidency, and has exposed in an able manner the faults and short-comings of the Government and the abuses that hinder the progress and prosperity of the Native population, and obstruct the enlargement of commercial intercourse with Great Britain. Another

ardent and enthusiastic Reformer, J. B. Norton, Esq., whose services your Committee had the pleasure of acknowledging in their first Report, has published a very interesting and comprehensive compilation "on the Con- "dition and Requirements of the Madras Presidency," containing a large quantity of indisputable facts and testimony calculated to promote the cause of Indian Reform. That sincere friend and well wisher of the Natives of India, C. H. Cameron, Esq., late Fourth Member of the Council of India and President of the Indian Law Commission and of the Council of Education for Bengal, has favoured the public with an able treatise entitled, "an Address to Parliament on the Duties of Great "Britain to India in respect of the Education of the "Natives and their official employment." In this inestimable work the author has, with cogent reasoning, demonstrated that it is the duty of Government "by "the establishment of Universities to call forth what- "ever there may be of moral and intellectual excellence, "of æsthetic and scientific capacity in the vast and "varied populations of our Indian Empire." For the purpose of fulfilling this noble object, Mr. Cameron repeats the strong recommendation made by him before his departure from India for establishning universities in this country so as to enable "Her Majesty's Asiatic "subjects to raise themselves to the level of their Euro- "pean brethren, with an admission of the principle that "the Natives, whose moral and intellectual merits "those universities certify to the public, by conferring "degrees upon them, shall not be excluded in fact, any "more than in law, from the offices hitherto filled by

" Covenanted Servants of the East India Company." The work just mentioned, together with the persevering exertions made by its author, who lost no opportunity of pressing his excellent proposition on the attention of the authorities in England, has contributed in no small degree to the concessions recently made by the Court of Directors in their Educational Despatch, noticed in the 18th para. of this Report. An impartial and respectable Government officer, named Mr. F. H. Robinson, who was employed in this country for thirty years, and who had " an unusually familiar intercourse with, and " knowledge of, the people of India," has in his pamphlet entitled, " What good may come out of the India Bill," laid bare many of the faults of the present system of Government, and the wrong principles on which it has, in many instances, been hitherto conducted. Mr. James Wilson, who resided in Bengal for 25 years, has, in a letter addressed to John Bright, Esq., M. P., published a crushing exposure of the Company's administration. Mr. John Chapman, Agent of the Bombay Association in England, has published a valuable pamphlet, entitled " Principles of Indian Reform," in which he has given an able exposition of the main principles that ought to regulate the policy of the British Indian Government. All these works, which have been widely circulated in England, have tended in no inconsiderable degree to remove the apathy and ignorance of the British public, to excite unusual interest in Indian Affairs, and to awaken the authorities in England to a due sense of their short-comings, and of their neglect of the interests of this country. The people of India owe a debt of

gratitude to the authors of the above mentioned works, and other disinterested Europeans, who have lifted up their powerful voice with the view of procuring justice to India and her people, redress for Indian grievances, and the requisite reforms in the administration of this immense country.

32. Your Committee cannot conclude their report without acknowledging the valuable, though unrequited, aid spontaneously given to the cause of Indian Reform by that talented gentleman, Dr. G. Buist of this place, who has, for many years, advocated, with great zeal and energy, measures calculated to effect a great and salutary change in the Government of this country. He proceeded to England in 1853, for the express purpose of being examined before the Parliamentary Select Committees on Indian Affairs; but, owing to his detention in this country, he arrived in England too late. He therefore substituted a series of public lectures, which he delivered in the months of November, December, and January last year, in the principal towns of England and Scotland on the Affairs of India. In these he embodied a large quantity of valuable information collected by him during his long residence in this country, and his connection with the Press. These prelections would have been well timed and invaluable, had they been delivered one year earlier, or before the introduction of the India Bill in June 1853. Dr. Buist's exertions in the cause of Indian Reform have, from first to last, been such as to deserve the best thanks of the Native Associations.

33. Your Committee have to notice with regret the demise of their colleagues Messrs. J. M. de Ga and Ma-

homed Ibrahim Muckba, who have rendered much assistance to our Society. The Committee have also to report the retirement of Messrs. Dawood Sassoon and Hormusjee Jehangeerjee from the Committee of Management. Your Committee is now composed of the under mentioned gentlemen :—

Jugonnathjee Sunkersett Esq., *President.*

Bomanjee Hormusjee Esq., *Vice President.*

Members.—Cazee Mahomed Yoosoof Moorghay, Esq.
Maneckjee Nusserwanjee, Esq.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq.
Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady, Esq.
Cowasjee Jehangeerjee, Esq.
Meerza Ally Mahomed Khan, Esq.
Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Camajee, Esq.
Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee, Esq.
B. Fernandez, Esq.
Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.
Luxmon Hurrichunderjee, Esq.
Narayen Dinnanathjee, Esq.
Bhawoo Dajee, Esq.
Verjeevandass, Madhowdass Esq.
Messrs. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee and Venayeckrow Jugonnathjee, *Secretaries.*

34. Your Committee beg to submit to you an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Bombay Association for the year ending 31st August 1854. The Cash Balance on the 1st of September 1853, amounted to Rupees 1291-13-5. The receipts on account of donations, subscriptions, interest &c. have amounted to Rupees 1932-5-8. These receipts not being sufficient to meet the expenses, your Committee have sold three of the Government Promissory Notes in which the funds (Rupees 16,000) of the Bombay Association had been invested in 1853, and which realized Rupees 3996-0-0. Thus the aggregate cash receipts amounted to Rupees

7220-3-1, and the total disbursements during the year to Rupees 5089-5-1, leaving a cash balance of Rupees 2,130-14-0 on the 1st September 1854, consisting of Rupees 2,017-1-9 in the hands of the Secretaries, and Rs. 113-12-3 in the Commercial Bank of India. The following is a summary of the disbursements :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Amount remitted to England to our Agent, Mr. John Chapman, for purchasing books, pamphlets, postage and other contingent expences.....	700	0	0
Amount paid for Overland Summaries transmitted to England, and for subscription to Newspapers.....	396	0	0
Amount paid for books, pamphlets on Indian affairs, and office furniture.....	991	15	0
Amount paid for advertisements published in the English, Murathee, and Guzerattee Newspapers, and for postage, overland charges and stationery.....	613	14	8
Amount of charges for printing, translating and copying proceedings of the Annual meeting and first Annual Report in English, Guzerattee and Murathee, and Letter to Government in English.....	918	15	0
Amount paid for Office Establishment....	713	13	10
Miscellaneous charges.....	754	14	0
Total Rs.....	5,089	5	1

Deducting these disbursements, the Funds standing to the credit of the Association on the 1st of September 1854 are as under :—

Amount invested in the Government 4 per cent loan of 1842-43.....	12,000	0	0
Amount with the Treasurers, the Commercial Bank of India.....	113	12	3
Amount of cash balance in the hands of the Secretaries.....	2,017	1	9
Total Rs.....	14,130	14	0

JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT, *President.*

Bombay Association Office, 3rd January, 1855.

APPENDIX A.

No. 96 OF 1854.

Bombay Castle, 10th January 1854.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

GENTLEMEN,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th ultimo, containing observations in regard to the administration of Civil Justice in the Bombay Presidency.

2.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council will always be happy, as already intimated (in the Government letter of the 4th October 1852, No. 3706, General Department,) to give his most careful attention to all suggestions tending to advance the interests of the people ; though he cannot always engage himself to more, in regard to discussions of a general nature, than an acknowledgment of the communications addressed to him and a very careful consideration of their contents.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) C. J. ERSKINE,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To,

THE SECRETARIES TO THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION.

APPENDIX B.

(From the *Bombay Gazette*, December 20, 1853.)

We have received in print a copy of a letter addressed to the Government of Bombay by the Managing Committee of the Bombay Association, "in reply to a report invited by Government from the Judges of the Sud-"der Dewanee Adawlut, regarding the accuracy of some of the com-"plaints made by the Bombay Association, respecting the administration "of Justice in the Bombay Presidency, in their first petition to the Im-"perial Parliament."

In our opinion, this is the best paper that has yet been issued by the Association. It is also the only one, we fancy, upon which there has been no European tinkering. It is a genuine Native production, or rather Parsee, for we do not affect to conceal that we take it to be the work of our friend Nowrojee Furdoonjee. It is noticeable, as his pamphlet "on "the Civil Administration of the Bombay Presidency" was, for a certain rough ability,—the ability in both cases being undeniable, and the rudeness in this latter instance more justifiable, as he writes on the defensive, and in reply to contradictions on matters of fact, where he—or let us drop this personality, and say rather the Association,—is nearer the truth than the other party.

The paragraphs in the original Petition of the Association, which have become the subject of this controversy, were as follows;—

"20. It must be apparent to your Honorable House, that the education given at Haileybury College does not, and cannot qualify a young man to administer the Law, Civil and Criminal, Hindoo and Mahomedan, to a whole district; and yet no provisions exist, either in England or in India, for carrying on the Education of the Civil Servants intended for Judicial employment, nor are they required or expected to prepare themselves for the Judicial office by any previous study.

"21. Once admitted to the Service, they rise by seniority, whether industrious or idle, competent or incompetent; and they are transferred from one department to another without due consideration of their aptitude or previous experience,—the Judicial sends its members to the Revenue Department, and the Revenue to the Judicial. Unlike the Officers of the Army, they are practically exempt, except in cases of extreme delinquency, from all fear of punishment for incompetence or misconduct. Regarded as

the privileged Governors of the country, and claiming all the important offices under Government as of right, the gravest errors are only visited with expostulation, or, at most, with a removal from one office to another; whilst the local governments are debarred from availing themselves of European and Native talent at hand, simply because the possessor is not one of the privileged order.

"22. So long as the present exclusive system of employ shall continue to exist, it is manifest that it will be impossible to secure the greatest efficiency in any one department of the government; whilst the Courts of Justice will, as a general rule, be handed over, as at present, to those who have shown themselves the least qualified to collect the Revenue of the State. The result of placing Judicial power in the hands of those not trained or by nature qualified to exercise it, is that, in order as far as possible to prevent injustice, it is necessary to allow a number of appeals and reviews; and thus, under the system of Mofussil Judicature, a final decision in Civil Suits is often not obtained under ten years, and rarely before three years. Then the litigation in the Company's Courts, where a large amount is in dispute, is of the most expensive character, owing to the heavy Stamps to which all law proceedings in the Mofussil are subject; and thus, from delay, expense, and inefficient Judges, the administration of the law in the Company's Courts is altogether of a most unsatisfactory nature; and no department of the Indian Government calls more loudly for reform."

The Government of Bombay,—very much to its credit, in our opinion,—instituted an inquiry as to the accuracy of these allegations, appealing to the Sudder as a matter of course, the Judges of which summarized the derogatory allegations very fairly as follows:—First, that Courts of Justice are handed over to those who have shown themselves the least qualified to collect the Revenue; secondly, that it was consequently necessary to allow a number of appeals and reviews; thirdly, that a final decision is often not obtained for ten years, and rarely before three; and lastly, that litigation is most expensive, owing to the heavy Stamps to which all law proceedings are subject.

To meet the first charge the Sudder had a statement prepared, showing the former services of every Judge and Assistant Judge who held such appointments on 1st January 1852, from which they made it appear that with the exception of Messrs. Gregor Grant, W. E. Frere, and C. M. Harrison, not one of those twenty-three gentlemen ever held the appointment of even acting Collector; and that of these three exceptions, Messrs. Grant and Frere had served in the Judicial line almost from their first arrival in India. Whereupon the Association say;—"This is no answer

" to our statement, either as it appears in the twenty-second paragraph of " the petition, or as expanded by connecting it with the surrounding " paragraphs. The Association did not mean to complain only that full " Collectors were transferred to the Judicial line. Their remark obvious- " ly included Assistant Collectors as well." We remember remarking on this ourselves, when the Sudder's letter was published, and now the Association come forward with statements, much more detailed than those of the Sudder, which do amply prove that there have been numerous transferences of the sort.

Though taking the side, therefore, of the Association as to the matter of fact, we think at the same time that they make too much of their point. Without venturing to say what is necessary for the due administration of justice in this country,—regarding which we are obliged to confess that the more we have learned we have become the less confident in any previous opinions formed—we can readily adopt the opinion of those who think that a little preliminary experience in the Revenue line is not a bad schooling for future Judges ; and while no language is strong enough to express our contempt for those who uphold the superiority of " common-sense" decisions,—as decisions involving every man's nonsense are often called,—over decisions founded on the rules of evidence and known principles of law, we can fancy there are men with a judicial turn of mind to be picked up in the Civil Service of India, as among all classes, whom it would be a thousand pities not so to employ, when such a faculty is discovered, merely because an outcry might be raised about his having had no judicial experience. Why, how is a man to begin to have judicial experience except when he becomes a Judge ? It is not by any means so easy, we can tell Nowrojee, to get a good Judge, as it is to get a good interpreter, and smart pamphleteer. The Bar of England itself, around which are gathered so many of the most massive intellects, the most polished wits, and men of the most unsullied honor, as well as the most finished professional training that that country owns among her sons, does not yield, in an age, fifteen men to go upon the Bench at Westminster Hall, of whom it could not be denied that one or two of them are only indifferent hands at their work. And really, for as much as we regard the rights and interests of India, we are not prepared to advocate her claims (as of right,) to very much better justice than she is getting. On the other hand " the " authorities and agencies for administering the Government of India" must see that a new race of critics is rising up, before whom they must vindicate themselves, as well in respect of the administration of justice as otherwise. And glad are we to see it. " At the present day,"—as our motto reminds us *every* day,—" all people and Governments must

" submit to discussion, examination, and responsibility ;" while it may not be amiss to remind " the authorities and agencies" of a wise poet's teachings,—

> " Blind is that soul which from this truth can swerve—
> No State stands sure, but on the grounds of right,
> Of virtue, knowledge ; Judgment to preserve,
> And all the powers of learning requisite.
> Though other shifts a present turn may serve,
> Yet in the trial they will weigh too light."

On the head of Appeals and Reviews, the Association is still more successful in combating with the Sudder. The original assertion of the Association was, that the education given at Haileybury was so indifferent or ineffective, and the chopping and changing between the Revenue and Judicial lines in India so mischievous, that Appeals from English Judges are very numerous. Not at all, said the Sudder in reply ; " here are " returns for the last five years, showing the total number of original suits " and appeals disposed of, and the proportion they bear to each other. The " gradual decrease of appeals from seven to four per cent. is," continued the Sudder, " by no means unfavourable to our Judicial administration, " and shows that the assertion by the Association, that appeals are numerous, is not even founded on fact."—Not so fast, quoth the Association, who now point out to us that the Judges of the Sudder, in this statement of original suits and appeals, " have included those which have been decided " by functionaries whose qualifications were not the subject of discussion, " —namely, by Native Judges ; and which suits constitute, according " to Colonel Sykes, nearly 93½ per cent. of the whole work." More than that, the statement of the Sudder " includes cases in which there never " was any dispute to decide, but merely coercive powers to exercise ; " cases annually compromised by the parties ; cases decided upon agreements, called *Karardad* ; cases struck off the files in consequence of the " plaintiffs' absence ; and cases decided *ex parte*, as well as contested suits. " The proportion of the former," the Association tells us, " compared " with the last is usually about 30 to 35 per cent." But,—they go on to say, and justly too, in our opinion,—" the accuracy of the assertion made " by the Bombay Association can only be tested by taking the numbers of " appeals from and reviews of the decisions of the *European* Judges, and " finding out what proportion of them was affirmed, reversed, modified, or " remanded for revision or re-investigation. During the year 1850,"—they go on, and we take their figures on trust, not doubting but they are all correctly given,—" 72 appeals from the Courts of the Zillah Judges were

" heard and disposed of in the Sudder Adawlut, of which 23 were affirmed, " and 48 reversed. From the decisions of the Assistant Judges there " were 60 appeals heard during the same year, of which only 27 were " affirmed, 25 were reversed, and 3 modified. During the year 1851, 110 " appeals from the Judges' Courts were decided, of which were affirmed 47, " reversed 56, and 6 modified. Appeals from the decisions of the Assistant " Judges decided during the same year were 59, of which 33 were affirmed, " 23 reversed, and 2 modified. Such being the result of appeals decided, " not on merits, but on law points only, (for, according to the Regulations " now in force, no appeal on merits is allowed against the decision of the " European Judges, which is final so far as the merits are concerned,) we " leave Government to infer what the result would be were appeals allowed " on merits as well as on points of law. With such results before them of " the decision of all the Company's Appellate Courts, presided over by the " Covenanted Civil Servants, it would be impossible for the Government to " abridge the number of appeals and reviews; and that is all that the Bom- " bay Association in effect stated."

We really feel quite ashamed of ourselves for not having seen this egregious error of the Sudder's when discussing their letter. As for the Sudder Judges themselves, they certainly ought to blush double. We give them up entirely.

We find we have only got half through the ground travelled over in the Association's letter.—To-morrow we hope to overtake the remainder.

(From the *Bombay Gazette*, December 21, 1853.)

We proceed to notice the second half of the Bombay Association's rejoinder to the Sudder Adawlut.

The third assertion of the Association in their petition to Parliament, as summarised by the Judges of the Sudder was, that a final decision is often not obtained in the Company's Courts for ten years, and rarely before three. This charge the Sudder calls "equally exaggerated and groundless," as the previous two. But if it is not *more*, the Association has no cause to be ashamed of having made it. The Sudder furnishes a statement "extracted from the Civil returns of the last five years, exhibiting " the average duration of original Suits as varying from nine months and " eight days to three months and fifteen days; of Appeals in the Zillahs, " varying from nine months and eighteen days to four months and eigh- " teen days, and of Appeals to the Sudder Dewannee Adawlut from three

" years, five months, and twenty-four days, to one year, three months, and " twenty-eight days."—Again, however, we are obliged to the Association for pointing out defects in the Sudder's statement which had escaped ourselves; and it is with no small shame that we again confess how much more completely the Sudder have got their answer from the Association than they did from us. The statements alluded to are faulty, says the Association, from giving " the average duration of all suits, including those " which were withdrawn by Razeenamma or amicable settlement, those " struck off the file in consequence of the default of plaintiffs, those decided " upon acknowledgment of the debt by the defendants, and *ex parte* suits " which do not take up any considerable length of time. The true average " must be ascertained from the defended suits exclusively, which obviously " furnish the only criterion for judging of the length of time occupied in a " final judicial decision. Such suits, decided on their merits, form only " about two-thirds of the number given by the Sudder, and as the remainder " are disposed of in a few days, the real average duration of litigation " must be more than double the period given by the Sudder." "But," says the Association farther, and very fairly: " the average duration of suits in " the Zillah Courts is not the point we raised." By the acceptation of the Sudder itself the complaint was, that "a final decision is often not " obtained under ten, and rarely before three years." But if the average duration of suits in the Zillah Court be one year, and the average duration of Appeals on them to the Sudder be as the Sudder Judges themselves have admitted, three years and a half, we have thus four years and a half as the average duration of a suit before "a final decision is obtained," by the showing of the Sudder itself. "This average of four years and a half " cannot result," the Association says, " without the duration of suits " ranging from three to ten years and upwards. * * * * But instead " of giving merely averages, which show little or nothing, if the Sudder " Judges had drawn out a table of contested suits pending in the Sudder " Dewanee Adawlut from 1840 or 1845 to 1852, showing the dates on which " they were instituted in the Courts of original jurisdiction, as well as the " dates on which they were appealed against, both to the European Judges " and to the Sudder Adawlut, and finally decided by the latter, it would, we " believe, have proved the correctness of the assertion contained in the Peti- " tion of the Association, that a 'final decision in civil suits is often not " obtained under ten years, and rarely before three years.'"

As we said at the time of the Sudder's letter appearing, it is not for Englishmen, with their knowledge of what Chancery and other suits are in their own country, to come to India and be horrified at a ten years' old suit here and there, and the loss to litigants not only of their time but of

their temper and means all round. It was not in ridicule of any Indian suit that the jesting Rhymster wrote—

" An upper and a lower mill
Fell out about their water ;
To war they went,—that is, to Law—
Resolved to give no quarter.

A Lawyer was by each engaged,
And hotly they contended ;
When fees grew slack, the war they waged,
They judged, were better ended.

The heavy costs remaining still
Were settled without bother :
One Lawyer took the upper mill
The lower one the other."

Nor had any Ramchunder an interest in the case which Lord Eldon decided, beginning his judgment thus ;—" I have had doubts in this case " for twenty years." Jarndyce *versus* Jarndyce never appeared in the Bombay Sudder Adawlut, but in the Courts of that country which we are all accustomed to regard as the centre of civilization and the focus of light and knowledge. But we cannot say that our Native friends are at all too fast for us in their complaints of the Law's delays. We go with them entirely. They make a fair use of the freedom of discussion so wisely allowed us all, in any such well-grounded complaints as these to which they have just now given utterance on this subject. Governments are very fairly put upon their trial on a charge of hindering the distribution of justice. The English Government itself has not stood the trial well ; but it is mending. The Government of India has need to go and do likewise, or it will fare worse before long. We give no heed to those who ascribe all the dilatoriness of law proceedings here to the genius of the people. We know all about their genius,—it is dilatory, and not inclined to justice. But they retort upon us there, and ask very reasonably, for what are Englishmen here, by right, if not to improve the people ?

The last complaint of the Associatian, as singled out by the Sudder for refutation was, " that litigation is most expensive, owing to the heavy " Stamps to which all Law proceedings are subject." The reply of the Sudder to this staggered us at the time very much, as we remember. The Stamp-tax on Law proceedings had always been to us a matter with which we could reproach Government, when we had nothing worse to say of them. But when the Sudder came forward with statistics, and a declaration " that the cost of Stamps on a suit taken through every Court in this " country averages about four per cent of the amount in litigation," (See

Mr. Acting Register Coxon's letter, dated 1st September last) we could only fall back, for the moment, on those general arguments against taxes on the supply of justice which we had often urged before, and the principle of which was as good as ever, though it seemed that the amount of the tax levied was so much less than we had thought. But the Association distrusted the word of a Sudder more than we, and having a greater interest in the matter, besides that they were not required to say all that they had to say upon the subject on an hour's notice, as it happens with us to have to do on every variety of subject that turns up for discussion from day to day, they have at last come down with a sledge-hammer exposure of the Sudder Judges, convicting them of great misapprehension,—if we should not say misrepresentation,—on this head, and showing that the Stamp tax on Law proceedings is practically a most cruel and oppressive grievance, as theoretically and in principle we have often shown it to be indefensible.

To make out their point the Sudder gave "the total expense to which "the parties were put on account of Stamps in all Courts in the first hun- "dred Appeals decided by the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut in the year "1852," by which they certainly made out that the cost of those Stamps averaged four per cent. of the amount in litigation, but by no means what they said "that the cost of Stamps in a suit taken through *every* Court in "this country averages about four per cent. of the amount in litigation." One of the hundred Appeals, from which the Sudder made us be content with so erroneous an inference on the subject, referred to a suit involving property and effects valued at Rs. 2,50,000, the remaining ninety-nine Appeals being for sums amounting altogether only to Rs. 82,949. Now the Stamps paid in this Appeal of Rs. 2,50,000 value amounted, the Association points out, to Rs. 4,362 or 1.7 per cent. The Stamp Fees paid in the remaining ninety-nine Appeals were Rs. 9,686, which upon Rs. 82,949 is itself nearly an average of twelve per cent., though even those ninety-nine Appeals are stated to have referred to larger amounts on the whole than the majority of suits instituted in the Mofussil, which we can well believe, if what Colonel Sykes says is correct, that a majority of all original suits are for amounts under ten rupees. But whatever may be these "averages," the Association has made it very plain by a simple reference to the Bombay Code, that the Institution Stamp fee alone is more than four per cent. on all sums in litigation under five thousand Rupees, that is, practically, on all the litigation of the country; and so refined are the tyranny and injustice with which this tax is assessed, that the smaller the sums in dispute, and by consequence the poorer the suitors, the tax is so much the higher in proportion. In this point of view the ancient maxim *de minimis*

non curat lex does not hold here. The law has a great care for small things, but it is only with a view of sweeping them into the general coffer!

The average expense of Stamps is undoubtedly three times as much as the Sudder said, and more than five times that amount in the majority of suits. In Appendix "G" to their letter indeed, the Association show us, in a series of cases taken at random, they say, where the per centage of Costs of Stamp paper ranges from twenty to two hundred and fifteen per cent., and a majority of them are above thirty!

We will add, that in our opinion the Judges of the Sudder owe it equally to themselves and to the public to offer some explanation of the error in this matter to which they gave such willing publicity some months ago. It is something considerably more discreditable than an error in arithmetic, or a mistake in grammar or in logic. Indeed to be plain, it concerns their honor. All through this discussion, in which we have looked anxiously to find something to say for them, we are bound to say that we have found very little. They have sustained a substantial and effective defeat at the hands of the Association, on ground which they were themselves pleased to pitch upon as a battle field, and whoever may be the author or authors of the Association's letter, (upon which point our friend Nowrojee Furdoonjee favors us with a communication, which we give elsewhere, disclaiming for himself the honor of the authorship,—though we wont believe yet but that the best parts are his) we are very glad to see the Association issuing such a paper, by which they cannot fail to do much good; and for ourselves we have to thank them for most valuable information as well as good reasoning in it, the substance of which we trust we have now laid before our readers in a way to carry them along with us.

(From the *Oriental News*, December 25, 1853.)

A LETTER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY, ADDRESSED BY THE MANAGING COMMITTEE OF THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION, IN REPLY TO A REPORT INVITED BY GOVERNMENT FROM THE JUDGES OF THE SUDDER DEWANEE ADAWLUT, OR THE HONORABLE THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S SUPREME COURT OF APPEAL AT BOMBAY, REGARDING THE ACCURACY OF SOME OF THE COMPLAINTS MADE BY THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION, RESPECTING THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, IN THEIR FIRST PETITION TO THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The Bombay Association forwarded in November 1852, their first Petition to the Imperial Parliament. Of the Petitions that emanated from the three Presidencies, it was generally described and praised at home as the most modest and the most sensible. The Association having con-

fined itself to a plain recital of grievances, and rarely venturing to suggest remedies, left it to the wisdom of the Legislature to recommend, from the evidence of the many eminent men that were to be examined before its Committees, such alterations in the existing system, as would mitigate, if not altogether remove, the evils complained of. Here in India, the enemies of the Association—the conservatives of abuses—of course sneered at the Petition, as a mere one-sided flourish of trumpets, while the Statisticians and Political Economists, although sympathizing with the Association, were clamorous for facts in support of the allegations put forward by it. The Association has at length obtained an opportunity of proving the existence of one of the most serious grievances complained of, "that the administration of the law in the Company's Courts is altogether of a most unsatisfactory nature." Mr. Secretary Lumsden and the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut have flung down the gauntlet, and right nobly has the Association responded to the challenge in a letter addressed by their Secretaries to Mr. Erskine the Acting Judicial Secretary and dated the 13th December 1853; and this letter, which has been just published, is as creditable to the Association as the statement of the Suddor Adawlut is unworthy of the Court. It clearly proves that however deficient the Company's Supreme Court of Judicature—the fount of Mofussil laws and Justice—may be in the legitimate parts of a legal education, it is a tolerable adept in the practice of "getting up" cases.

Mr. Secretary Lumsden on the 2nd December 1852 requested the Judges of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut to furnish a report on the accuracy of the statements made by the Association respecting the administration of justice in the Courts of the Honorable the East India Company. The Acting Registrar of the Sudder Adawlut in behalf of the Judges forwarded a reply, in which the charges of the Association were distributed into four heads. 1st, that Courts of justice are handed over to those, who have shown themselves the least qualified to collect the Revenue; 2nd, that it was consequently necessary to allow a number of appeals and reviews; 3rd, that a final decision is often not obtained for ten years and rarely before three; and last, that litigation is most expensive, owing to the heavy stamps, to which all law proceedings are subject. The Judges deny the first charge; they state, that the 2nd, "is not even founded on fact," the 3rd, "is "equally exaggerated and groundless" and the 4th, "is as devoid of founda- "tion as the other charges are."

The first charge the Judges of the Sudder Adawlut through their Acting Registrar answer by showing that of the 23 gentlemen, who held appointments as Judges on the 1st January 1852, not one, with three exceptions, ever held the appointment of even Acting Collector; and this is about as

much an answer to the Bombay Association, as if one would reply to a charge of appointing military men to certain posts, by stating that he never appointed Generals to such posts. The Secretaries of the Association show, that even of these 23 gentlemen, 8 have been in the Revenue Department, for periods varying from 12 to 15 years; they further add a list from which it is seen that of the 51 gentlemen who were Judicial Servants in the years 1837, 1842, and 1847, 8 had been Collectors, and 20 Assistant Collectors, before they were transferred to the Judicial line; and thus is clearly established, what alone the Sudder Adawlut attempted to deny, that transfers from the Revenue to the Judicial Department continually occur.

The 2nd charge, "the necessary number of appeals and reviews," is attempted to be met by giving a report of the number of original suits and appeals in the Zillahs and Sudder Adawlut disposed of in the last five years, and the proportion they bear to each other; but in this return are very artfully included the original suits decided by Native functionaries, whose qualifications were not called in question; cases in which there was no dispute to decide, needing merely executive powers; cases compromised; cases decided upon agreement; cases struck off the files in consequence of the Plaintiffs' absence; in fact the Judges of the Sudder Adawlut most improperly included *all* cases instead of confining the return to *contested* cases decided by European Judges; improperly, if they meant to answer the Bombay Association, not to bamboozle the public; the charge was, the inefficiency of European Judges, and the consequent number of appeals and reviews. The Association further shows, that of 132 decisions of European Judges appealed against in 1850, 73 were reversed and 3 modified; and of 169 similar decisions in 1851, 79 were reversed and 8 modified; what a painful contrast this proportion furnishes when compared with the 7 and 4 per cent. that flourish in the Sudder's return!

The 3rd charge as to "the duration of suits," is met by a return equally censurable with the last alluded to, inasmuch as it too includes every thing it ought to exclude, instead of being limited to defended suits; with this correction, the average duration of suits would be found to be "more than "double the period given by the Sudder." Let us suppose, however, that a contested suit takes the usual course of an appeal from the Zillah Judge, and thence to the Sudder, and it will be found by comparing Appendices C and D to the acting Registrar's letter, that the average duration of a suit is nearly 4 years, and a half, which cannot obtain without the duration of suits from 3 to 10 years and upwards, and thus by the Sudder's own Return the statement of the petition is proved, "that a *final* decision is often not "obtained under 10, and rarely before 3 years."

The last charge, "that litigation is most expensive owing to the heavy "stamps," as it is, if true, the most grievous, and most imperatively demanding immediate redress, is sustained with great care and proved by the most ample testimony on the part of the Association. The Sudder Judges annexed to their letter a statement E, giving "the total value in litigation and the total expense to which the parties were put on account of stamps in the first 100 appeals in the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut in the year 1852, and show that "the costs of stamps in a suit taken through every "Court in the country average about 4 per cent. of the amount in litigation." This statement has been abundantly disproved; first, (and this arrangement is our own, and not that of the pamphlet under review,) it appears from the report of the Select Committee on Indian Territories printed in June 1852, and from Colonel Sykes' pamphlet on the administration of Civil Justice in India, that the number of suits under Rupees 200 decided in the Company's Courts bears proportion of 97 or 98 per cent. to the entire; 2ndly, from the Bombay Code of Regulations, that in these, the great majority of cases, the mere institution stamp fee, the very first step in the suit, is upwards of 4 per cent., and ranges from 5 to 12½ per cent. of the amount in litigation; the Judges of the Sudder would have us believe, that *all* the stamps in *all* the Courts amount to but 4 per cent. of the amount in litigation. Every one in Bombay knows that in the shop for the sale of Justice opened here by the Company styled "The Small Cause Court," and where a very handsome profit is realized, the mere institution fee is 12½ per cent. on the sum sued for; 3rdly, from Appendix E. to the Association's reply, it is seen that besides the institution stamp fee, nine others are required, and that taking all the costs in all the Courts, the proportion of costs of stamps to amount in litigation ranges from 26 to 257 per cent. in 97 or 98 per cent. of the suits instituted in the Courts of this Presidency; 4thly, from a comparison of the aggregate value of the suits decided in all the Zillahs in 1847 and the amount of stamp duties collected for 1849 and 1850, and making due allowance for stamps sold on other accounts, the per-centage of stamp duties is 14.2 on the amount in litigation. Having got thus far in the reply of the Bombay Association, we felt ourselves sorely puzzled to discover, by what hocus pocus or legerdemain, the Sudder Judges made out that *all* the stamps in a suit in *all* the Courts amounted to but 4 per cent, while from the very Regulations it appears that in 98 cases out of 100 the mere institution fee bears a proportion varying from 5 to 12½ per cent. They managed the case in this fashion; one of the 100 appeals chosen by them was for property to the value of Rupees 2,50,000, the costs on which amounted to only 1.7 per cent according to their Rule, which diminishes the expenses in proportion

as the suitors are rich, and increases them as they are poor; deducting, however, this one, the remaining 99 cases, the aggregate value of which is only one-fourth the entire, give an average of about 12 per cent. of costs on the amount in litigation; so that if you omit this one case of a most unprecedented amount—since 98 cases out of 100 are for sums under Rupees 200—the return of the Judges proves that the costs of Stamps are three fold that which they pretended to prove them to be.

How the Sudder Judges, gentlemen of high character, the arbiters of the lives and properties of eleven millions of human beings, could suffer such a reply to go forth to the world under the sanction of their names, we are at a loss to understand. One does not like to describe the answer to the fourth charge of the Bombay Association, in the terms which it seems to merit; to write mildly, it is something very like a "*suppressio veri.*" The modesty of this reply of the Bombay Association in terming the extravagant statements of the Sudder Judges "a very incorrect view" forms a striking contrast with the fool-hardiness that applied so lightly the epithets "exaggerated," "groundless," "not even founded on fact;" and in estimating the value of the two productions, the letter of the Sudder Judges and the reply, we must bear in mind, that one of them is the fruit of nine months' cogitation and preparation, supported by the whole Judicial Service, and that the greater the elaboration and care bestowed upon it the more convincing is its testimony, that the judicial system of this Presidency is indefensible even by those most competent to the task. The pamphlet and its Appendices reflect the highest credit on the ability and industry of its authors. We hope that the truth of some of the other statements in the Petition may be challenged, and anticipate that the result will be equally gratifying to the Bombay Association.

THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT AND THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION.

(From the *Calcutta Citizen*, January 3, 1854.)

The Bombay Association and the Bombay Government are at issue about the administration of justice in that Presidency, and have laid their differences before the bar of public opinion. As the pleadings have already advanced considerably beyond the first step—the declaration, plea and rejoinder now lying before us—we consider ourselves in a fair position to pronounce an opinion on the merits of the discussion; previous to doing which, however, we must briefly show how that discussion arose.

In November last the Association petitioned the Imperial Parliament on

the subject of Indian, administrative reform, calling especial attention to the system obtaining in the judicial department, the faultiness of which they showed in the following paragraphs, which we extract from their petition :—

"It must be apparent to your Honorable House that the education given "at Haileybury College does not, and cannot, qualify a young man to ad- "minister the Law, civil and criminal, Hindoo and Mahomedan, to a "whole district; and yet no provisions exist, either in England or in India, "for carrying on the education of the Civil Servants intended for Judicial "employment, nor are they required or expected to prepare themselves "for the Judicial office by any previous study.

"Once admitted to the Service, they rise by seniority, whether industri- "ous or idle, competent or incompetent; and they are transferred from "one department to another without due consideration of their aptitude or "previous experience—the Judicial sends its members to the Revenue De- "partment, and the Revenue to the Judicial. Unlike the Officers of the "Army, they are practically exempt, except in cases of extreme delinquen- "cy, from all fear of punishment for incompetence or misconduct. Regarded "as the privileged Governors of the country, and claiming all the impor- "tant offices under Government as of right, the gravest errors are only "visited with expostulation, or, at most, with a removal from one office to "another; whilst the local Governments are debarred from availing them- "selves of European and Native talent at hand, simply because the pos- "sessor is not one of the privileged order.

"So long as the present exclusive system of employ shall continue to "exist, it is manifest that it will be impossible to secure the greatest effi- "ciency in any one department of the Government; whilst the Courts of "Justice will, as a general rule, be handed over, as at present, to those "who have shown themselves the least qualified to collect the Revenue "of the State. The result of placing Judicial power in the hands of those "not trained or by nature qualified to exercise it, is that, in order as far as "possible to prevent injustice, it is necessary to allow a number of appeals "and reviews; and thus, under the system of Mofussil Judicature, a "final decision in Civil Suits is often not obtained under ten years, and "rarely before three years. Then the litigation in the Company's Courts, "where a large amount is in dispute, is of the most expensive character, "owing to the heavy Stamps to which all law proceedings in the Mofussil "are subject; and thus, from delay, expense, and inefficient Judges, the "administration of the law in the Company's Courts is altogether of a "most unsatisfactory nature, and no department of the Indian Government "calls more loudly for reform."

In this, it will be perceived, are embodied three distinct charges. Firstly, the Judges are charged with incompetence ; secondly, and as a consequence thereof, their proceedings are said to be dilatory and unsatisfactory ; and thirdly, litigation in the Company's Courts is represented as hampered and shackled by the heavy stamps to which all law proceedings in the Mofussil are subject. "And thus," they say, "from delay, expense, and inefficient "Judges, the administration of the law in the Company's Courts is altogether of a most unsatisfactory nature ; and no department of the Indian "Government calls more loudly for reform." This was plain speaking, and the Bombay Government felt it to be so. They evidently felt, too, that it would be hardly to their advantage to allow grave charges against them of this nature to be laid, unanswered, before the Houses of Parliament ; so they referred their Secretary to the Registrar of the Bombay Sudder Adawlut for information on the points mooted by the Association, and that gentleman's reply with the rejoinder of the Association form the contents of a pamphlet that has been for some days lying on our table, entitled "A letter to the Government of Bombay, addressed by the Managing Committee of the Bombay Association, in reply to a report invited by "Government from the Judges of the Sudder Dewany Adawlut, or the "Honorable the East India Company's Supreme Court of Appeal at Bombay, regarding the accuracy of some of the complaints made by the "Bombay Association, respecting the administration of justice in the "Bombay Presidency, in their first petition to the Imperial Parliament."

We have now no time to enter into a minute analysis of each and every question of policy or statistics raised by the disputants ; but, looking merely to the general question as to whether the Indian judicial system is satisfactory or otherwise, we should be proving false to opinions that we have many a time and oft expressed before now were we to hesitate for a moment about giving judgment in favor of the Association. We don't go so far with them as to say that the Courts of justice are now, as a general rule, handed over "to those who have shown themselves the least qualified "to collect the Revenue of the State." This we look upon as an expression which goes beyond the real meaning of the petitioners, and into which they inadvertently allowed themselves to be hurried in the heat of argument ; but they are unquestionably right in objecting to the system by which promotions to all judicial offices in the Company's gift are regulated. The system cannot be good in accordance with which a man, simply by force of the fool's merit—seniority—is pushed through every office in every department of the State, sometimes having scarcely had time to master the duties of one post when he is thrust into another, where the duties are in all probability of a diametrically opposite nature, and where,

as a matter of course, he is compelled to commence his studies over again —only to have them interrupted in the same manner. No reasoning can bolster up a system like this, or induce us to regard it as aught but absurd and deeply prejudicial to the interests of the country where it obtains, and to the character of the Government by which it is supported. So here we are quite of accord with the Bombay Association. In this country we want a regularly trained Judicial Service, as we have said a hundred times before now. Once a Judge always a Judge. While the Civil Service exists as at present constituted, it may be necessary for the interests of that Service to have a man one day a Magistrate, the next a Collector of revenue, the next a Judge, the next back again to the revenue, and thence through a variety of posts with an equal variety of duties, until at length, an honorable Jack of all trades, he takes his seat at the Council Board. This, we say, may answer very well for the Civil Service, but it does *not* answer for the country, and the Bombay Association have done well in objecting to it. Highly educated as they are, we have yet to learn that the genius of our Civil Servants is of the Chameleon, and if not, they are *not* equal to the due performance of the ever changing kaleidoscopic kind of duties that are perpetually being thrust upon them.

As to the stamp question, we think we can best dispose of that by borrowing a few of the Association's figures: so we transfer bodily to our columns one of the appendices attached to their pamphlet, showing the "costs of stamp paper incurred by suitors in the Company's Courts in the "Bombay Presidency;" and with that before us we can hardly agree with Mr. Coxon, acting Registrar of the Sudder Adawlut, that "the last charge, "viz. that litigation is of the most expensive character owing to the heavy "stamps to which all law proceedings in the Mofussil are subject, is as "devoid of foundation as the other charges are." Many people find this a very convenient mode of bringing a discussion to a close, but at best it is poor argumentation. Here are the Association's figures:—

Amount in Litigation.	*In Courts of Original Jurisdiction.*				*In Courts of Appeal.*				*In the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut.*				*In all the three Courts.*			
	Total Minimum Costs of Stamp Paper to the Plaintiff and Defendant.			Proportion or Per-centage of Costs of Stamps to Amount in Litigation.	Total Minimum Costs of Stamp Paper.			Proportion of Stamps to Amount in Litigation.	Total Minimum Costs of Stamp Paper.			Proportion of Stamp Duties to Amount in Litigation.	Total Minimum Amount of Costs of Stamp Paper.			Proportion or Per-centage of Costs of Stamps to Amount in Litigation.
From Rs. Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs. Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs. Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs. Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs. Rs.
„ 2 to 5	2	3	0	109 3 to 43 7	1	8	0	75 0 to 30 0	1	8	0	75 0 to 30 0	5	3	0	259 3 to 103 7
„ 5 to 10	2	6	0	47 5 to 23 7	1	12	0	35 0 to 17 5	1	12	0	35 0 to 17 5	5	14	0	117 5 to 58 7
„ 10 to 20	2	14	0	28 7 to 14 3	2	4	0	22 5 to 11 2	2	4	0	22 5 to 11 2	7	6	0	73 7 to 36 8
„ 20 to 30	4	12	0	23 7 to 15 8	3	6	0	16 8 to 11 2	3	6	0	16 8 to 11 2	11	8	0	57 5 to 38 3
„ 30 to 40	5	12	0	19 1 to 14 3	4	6	0	14 5 to 10 9	4	6	0	14 5 to 10 9	14	8	0	48 3 to 36 2
„ 40 to 50	6	12	0	16 8 to 13 5	5	6	0	12 4 to 10 7	5	6	0	13 4 to 10 7	17	8	0	43 7 to 35 0
„ 50 to 75	10	8	0	21 0 to 14 0	7	12	0	15 5 to 10 3	7	12	0	15 5 to 10 3	26	0	0	52 0 to 34 6
„ 75 to 100	12	8	0	16 6 to 12 5	9	12	0	13 0 to 9 7	9	12	0	13 0 to 9 7	32	0	0	42 6 to 32 0
„ 100 to 200	21	0	0	21 0 to 10 5	15	8	0	15 5 to 7 7	15	8	0	15 5 to 7 7	52	0	0	52 0 to 26 0
„ 200 to 300	35	8	0	17 7 to 11 8	27	0	0	13 5 to 9 0	27	0	0	13 5 to 9 0	89	8	0	44 7 to 29 8
„ 300 to 500	45	8	0	15 1 to 9 1	37	0	0	12 3 to 7 4	37	0	0	12 3 to 7 4	119	8	0	39 8 to 23 9
„ 500 to 1,000	85	0	0	17 0 to 8 5	62	0	0	12 4 to 6 2	62	0	0	12 4 to 6 2	209	0	0	41 8 to 20 9
„ 1,000 to 1,500	165	0	0	16 5 to 7 0	86	0	0	8 6 to 5 7	86	0	0	8 6 to 5 7	277	0	0	27 7 to 18 4
„ 1,500 to 3,000	164	0	0	10 9 to 5 4	120	0	0	8 0 to 4 0	120	0	0	8 0 to 4 0	404	0	0	26 9 to 13 4
„ 3,000 to 5,000	214	0	0	7 1 to 4 2	170	0	0	5 6 to 3 4	170	0	0	5 6 to 3 4	554	0	0	18 4 to 11 0 8
„ 5,000 to 7,500	265	0	0	5 3 to 3 5	222	0	0	4 4 to 2 9	222	0	0	4 4 to 2 9	709	0	0	14 1 to 9 4
„ 7,500 to 10,000	375	0	0	5 0 to 3 7	272	0	0	3 6 to 2 7	272	0	0	3 6 to 2 7	919	0	0	12 2 to 9 1

N. B.—In this Table the calculation is not extended beyond Rs. 10,000, because more than 99 per cent. of the Suits instituted in the Company's Courts in this Presidency are for much smaller amounts than Rs. 10,000.

Beyond, however, and still more important than, the questions at issue between the Government of Bombay and the Association, there is another subject to a consideration of which this pamphlet unavoidably leads. It teaches us that at length, however unwillingly, the ruling powers have been compelled to recognize the *people* of India, whose existence they have so long and so studiously ignored: they are now learning that "India" and the "Indian Government" are not as they have hitherto believed them synonymous terms; and all praise is due to the Native Associations that have recently sprung up throughout India for being among the foremost to teach them that lesson.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN INDIA.

(From the *Hindoo Patriot*, Calcutta, January 12, 1854.)

Our apologies are due to the Secretaries of the Bombay Association for the delay that has occurred in our acknowledging the receipt of a copy of their letter to the Government of Bombay in reply to a report invited by that Government from the Judges of the Bombay Sudder Adawlut upon the accuracy of some of the complaints made by the Bombay Association, respecting the administration of justice, in their first petition to Parliament. The Association, it will be recollected by our readers, stated in this part of their petition, 1stly, that the education of the members of the Covenanted Civil Service does not qualify them for the administration of the law of the country; 2ndly, that owing to the system of promotion in the service, by seniority and by transference from one department to another, without reference to the apititude or previous experience of the individual promoted and transferred, and to the practical exemption of the Covenanted Servants from the usual consequences of incompetence or misconduct, it is impossible to secure permanent efficiency in any branch of, administration; 3rdly, that, as a general rule, the courts of justice are handed over to those who have shown themselves to be incompetent officers of revenue; 4thly, as a consequence of this state of things, it has been found necessary to allow a large number of appeals from, and reviews of, judgments passed by judicial functionaries; 5thly, that great delay in the final adjudication of suits, extending often from three to ten years from the date of their institution, occurs from the same cause; 6thly, that the stamp duties levied on law proceedings weighs heavily upon suitors; and lastly, that "thus, from delay, expense and inefficient judges, the administration of the law in the Company's Courts "is altogether of a most unsatisfactory nature, and no department of the "Indian government calls more loudly for reform."

Here, in India, the truth of these statements need hardly be attempted to be established by proof. They form the convictions of every class of people, the body of the Covenanted Civil Service not excepted. In England, however, where so many other evils of administration, patent to the Indian public, have been glossed over or concealed with success by the agents and witnesses of the Company's Government, the facts stated by the Bombay Association, and which were corroborated by the representations made in petitions and pamphlets, letters and independent testimony from other parts of India, have been likewise attempted to be controverted. An article which will be found extracted in another column of this paper from the *Spectator* London weekly newspaper, treats the charges brought forward in the Bombay petition against the judicial system of this country as but dubiously established. The misgivings of this writer have evidently had their rise from the communications made to the Court of Directors by the Bombay Government based upon the report of the Sudder Adawlut of that Presidency, which is criticised in Messrs. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee and Venayeckrow Jugonnathjee's letter under notice. The report of the Sudder Adawlut reduces the complaints made in the Bombay petition against the judicial system into four specific charges,—"1st, that Courts of justice "are handed over to those who have shown themselves the least qualified "to collect the revenue; 2ndly, that it was consequently necessary to "allow a number of appeals and reviews; 3rdly, that a final decision is "often not obtained for ten years, and rarely before three; and lastly, "that litigation is most expensive, owing to the heavy stamps to which all "law proceedings are subject." The Sudder Adawlut deny the first charge and declare the second to be not even 'founded on fact,' the third to be 'equally exaggerated and groundless' and the fourth to be 'as devoid of foundation as the other charges are.' In support of these strong expressions, the Adawlut adduce sundry statistics of service and judicature, which, like political statistics in general, lead to conflicting inferences.

With regard to the first point, the letter of the Secretaries to the Bombay Association refers to the fact that almost all the officers in the judicial department were at one period of their service employed in the collection of the revenue. This is a necessary result of the system of transference from one department to another which obtains in the Civil Service, and it does not speak well for the candour of the Sudder Adawlut in contesting the fact. Whether incompetence manifested in the revenue branch of the service hastens appointment to the judicial bench is a matter of opinion, and the Secretaries to the Association refer with evidently well-grounded confidence to the general opinion prevalent in the Western Presidency. In this part of the country Collectors of revenue are promoted to be

zillah judges without special reference to their incompetency for the discharge of their fiscal duties. The even tenor of such promotion is not only the rule, but it is considered too good a rule to be done away with. The ears of our readers must be still ringing with the eulogiums, pronounced in parliament and before parliamentary committees by the agents and defenders of the Indian government of the very superior qualifications which the experienced collector of revenue brings to the task of administering the law as a judge of the land. The second assertion made by the Association is proved by the figures they quote. The number of appeals and reviews of judgment allowed by the law can hardly be a matter of contest between lawyers. It is the necessity alone of allowing these opportunities of rectifying misdecision, upon which opinions can differ. The Bombay Association show that appeals upon the decisions of the European judges result in the reversal or modification of more than fifty per cent. of those decisions, notwithstanding that appeals in such cases are admissible upon points of law only. The interests of justice undoubtedly require in such a case the maintenance of the full number of appeals and reviews of judgment now allowed by the law. The third point of the Bombay Association is equally established by the data furnished by the Bombay Sudder Judges themselves. According to them, the duration of a suit from the filing of the plaint to the final decision on appeal is on an average near four years and a half. This average, as the Secretaries to the Association justly remark, "could not result without the duration of suits "ranging from three to ten years, and upwards." The fourth assertion made in the petition, in respect to the heavy charge entailed by the stamp laws upon proceedings at law, is met by a statement showing that these duties fall upon an average of four per cent upon the total amount in litigation. The Secretaries to the Association analyze the data upon which this conclusion rests, and show that, as the mass of litigation consists of claims to small sums only, upon which the duty is the heaviest, the average struck by the Adawlut is not a correct measure of the incidence of the tax upon the class of suitors generally. The generality of these pay, it is shown, a tax of more than 12 per cent., on the institution of their suits alone, and not a step can subsequently be taken in the progress of the cause without subjecting both parties to the payment of other duties. This letter has been published by the Secretaries to the Bombay Association and circulated by them extensively in England. It will demonstrate, we hope, the accuracy of the statements contained in the petitions which have been submitted to the Imperial Parliament on behalf of the people of India. It will refute the sophistries with which it has been attempted to blind the British public to the real state of the civil administration of this country,

and fix the faith of those who yet waver, like the London *Spectator*, in their belief in Indian mal-administration.

The petitioners from Bombay justly gave the precedence in the list of evils to those of the judicial system. It constitutes by far the most important branch of civil government, and defects in the administration of the law operate more certainly to the prejudice of a people's well-being than defects in any other part of the political system. To those who are not within the immediate action of those defects their mischief is not very apparent. A simple act of unvarnished outrage by a private individual upon another's property would arouse public indignation and draw upon the offender the severest penalties of the law; but acts similar in the nature of their consequences, but infinitely more extensive in the scope of their operation, are done by our judicial authorities through sheer incapacity. From the records of the highest court of judicature in these provinces alone we could adduce numerous examples of the kind. Some years ago, the Calcutta Sudder Court determined on a reference, that a defendant in a suit, by failing to appear to answer, forfeited the right of making answer in appeal. This decision was circulated by the Court for the special guidance of the district judges. Three years ago, the illegality of this decision and its absurdity as a rule of practice were exposed in argument by an able Sudder pleader, and the circular instructions were cancelled. Let our readers conceive the amount of injustice which must have been inflicted upon individual suitors during the years this illegal and absurd rule was in operation. Again, when three years ago the Court under Mr. Colvin's auspices studied to base their decisions as much as possible upon technical grounds, it was ruled that, when one of several joint appellants failed to prosecute the appeal with the despatch prescribed by the law, the entire appeal was to be rejected. The more independent portion of the pleaders protested against the decision. A number of appeals were nevertheless rejected by the Court under circumstances which left the suitors no other means of redress. The number similarly rejected by the district Courts of Appeal must have necessarily been much more numerous. Last year, this ruling was upset, but the hundreds of suitors who have been injured by the absurd rule remain practically without a remedy. It may be said that such vacillations in the construction of the law take place, though perhaps less frequently, in the best constituted tribunals; but, where, save in a Court of the highest jurisdiction in India, can an instance be looked for, of three judges and the leading pleaders finding at the close of a whole day's argument, that the issue they were trying, was not the right issue in the case, and finishing the day's business with an expression of hope that they would find out the real issue on the morrow and proceed to try it then?

JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

(From the *Agra Messenger*, December 31, 1853.)

We briefly acknowledged last week the receipt of a pamphlet from the Bombay Association, replying to a report from the Sudder, controverting certain statements in a petition to Parliament. These statements or complaints were—

I. That so long as the present exclusive system of employ shall continue to exist, the Courts of Justice will, as a general rule, be handed over, as at present, to those who have shown themselves the least qualified to collect the revenue of the state.

II. That the result of placing judicial power in the hands of those not trained or by nature qualified to exercise it, is, that in order as far as possible to prevent injustice, it is necessary to allow a number of appeals and reviews.

III. That a final decision is often not obtained for ten years, and rarely before three years; and

IV. That litigation is most expensive owing to the heavy stamps to which all law-proceedings are subject.

To the first of these complaints the Sudder replies by a statement, shewing that of the twenty-three Judges and Assistant Judges on the 1st January 1852, only three had ever been even Assistant Collectors. This same report, however, shews that every one of these gentlemen had been for a longer or shorter period in the revenue line before he was advanced to the Judicial Department, nine of them from five to twelve years. The Association appends other statements which show clearly that many more of these employed in the administration of justice have been transferred from the revenue branch after considerable periods of service therein. But it is obvious that the complaint of the Association is incapable of proof by figures, since it is impossible to shew by tables who has been made a Judge because he did not succeed as a Collector and who not. There is, however, a very prevalent belief that such transformations for such reasons are by no means uncommon; and the spirit in which India has been hitherto governed unfortunately gives too strong a probability to the charge that, not in Bombay only but throughout India, the best men are reserved for the collection of the revenue. The Association admits that in Bombay the evil has been considerably mitigated "by the efforts of a portion of the Government, by "whom it is considered as important to have justice administrated by com-"petent Judges as to have revenue collected by able Collectors." Still the only complete remedy for the abuse complained of is, as the Association says,

to have an exclusive judicial service to which only properly trained persons can be appointed. The Company's Judges are mostly very good ones considering the way in which they are manufactured, but it is certain that they can never be as good as they should be till they are especially and exclusively prepared for the business. The published Reports of the Sudder show that even in these Provinces the decisions of the Covenanted Judges more frequently require revision or modification than those of their Uncovenanted brethren; and why is this? but that while the latter are trained to their judicial duties perhaps from boyhood, the former want the same amount of experience, their best days having, perhaps, been passed in other employment.

The second statement, as to the number of appeals and reviews is met by the Sudder with a table shewing that betwixt 1848 and 1852 the number of appeals has decreased from 7 to 4 per cent on the number of original suits. But to this the Association replies that the number of original suits set forth includes those decided by Native judges, whose qualifications were not under discussion, and which, according to Colonel Sykes, form nearly 93½ per cent of the whole; also those in which there never was any dispute to decide, but merely coercive power to exercise;—cases amicably compromised by the parties;—cases settled by agreement;—cases struck off the files in consequence of the plaintiffs' absence; and cases decided *ex parte*. It is obvious that the complaint of the Association can be tested only by reference to the proportion which the appeals bear to the number of *contested* suits decided by Covenanted Judges;—and it is shewn that, in 1850, of 72 appeals from the Zillah Judges, 23 were affirmed and 48 reversed;—Assistant Judges 60 appeals, of which 27 were affirmed, 25 reversed, and 3 modified.—In 1851 were 110 appeals from the Judges' Courts, 47 affirmed, 56 reversed, 6 modified; Assistant Judges 59 appeals, of which 33 were affirmed, 23 reversed, and 2 modified. With such results before them, it would, as the Association observes, be impossible for the Government to abridge the number of appeals and reviews,—and "that is all that "the Bombay Association in effect stated."

The statement as to the duration of suits is controverted by the Sudder in a report showing the average duration of suits in the Zillah Courts during the last five years, which gives for original suits in 1852 three months and fifteen days, for appeals eight months and five days, and for appeals in the Sudder two years, five months and twenty-four days. Here again, according to the Association, uncontested suits have been brought in to affect the average, and in this case with perfect fairness we think. The complaint was that "a final decision in civil suits is often not ob-"tained under ten years, *and rarely before three years*." The last part of

this complaint is disposed of if it be shewn that a large number of civil suits is finally disposed off, no matter how, in a shorter period than three years, and it would appear that such is the fact. The statement of the Sudder, however, shows that the *average* duration of contested and appealed suits is nearly four years and a half, and this, though less than the Association believes to be the truth, gives assurance that "a final decision is often not "obtained under ten years." Still, had the complainants been Englishmen, the Company's representatives might have met and silenced them with the one dreaded word,—*Chancery!*

As to the question of expense for stamps, the Sudder gives a statement, showing that it averages about 4 per cent of the amount in litigation. On the other hand the Association demonstrates that the cost of the very first stamp, that on the plaint or petition, ranges from 4 to 12½ per cent of the amount, in all suits for sums under Rs. 1,500, which comprise nearly 99 per cent of the suits instituted in all the Zillah Courts of the Presidency. The matter is further discussed at some length, but we think that if this one fact be made good, as it seems to be, the question as to expense must be decided in favour of the Association.

We cannot compliment the Bombay Sudder on the success of its defence; but what could be expected from an endeavour to prove any part of the Company's judicial administration so remarkably efficient as they would make it appear. We think this attempt singularly injudicious, and we doubt if the result will be brought to the notice of Parliament—at least by the Bombay Government or its admirers.

INDIAN JUDGES.

(From the *Leader*, London, February 25, 1854.)

The future historian will turn with great interest to a pamphlet brought over by the last mail from India—the reply of the Bombay Association to the charges of the Sudder Adawlut. It has been said that the opinion of foreign countries, which stand removed from personal interests and local prejudices, is like that of a contemporary posterity. We should be the last to call England a foreign country as regards India; but certainly, if we have prejudices, they are not of a kind to make us judge too favourably of the Natives; and thus we can at least judge with as little favour as posterity can. Although the pamphlet has not yet had the extensive circulation

which it deserves, it has, so far as it has gone, created a very strong impression.*

It will be remembered that the Judges of the Sudder Adawlut, referring to the twenty-second paragraph in the petition from the Bombay Association, on the subject of judicial grievences and law reforms, undertook to refute the statement made in that passage. They represent it as containing four specific charges against the judicial system :—

" *First*, that courts of justice are handed over to those who have shown " themselves the least qualified to collect the revenue; *secondly*, that it " was consequently necessary to allow a number of appeals and reviews; " *thirdly*, that a final decision is often not obtained for ten years, and " rarely before three; and *lastly*, that litigation is most expensive, owing " to the heavy stamps to which all law proceedings are subject."

The judges undertook to meet these charges by counter-statements and by returns, and the present pamphlet is the rejoinder of the Bombay Association. Nothing can be more complete. It differs from that reply of the judges in every respect. The judges pick out an isolated passage, and, separating it from its context, give to it much more the air of a studied and substantive attack upon the judicial system than it really deserved; and at the same time they deprive it of such explanation in spirit as it would derive from the context. The Bombay Association do just the reverse : they print the entire reply of the judges, which is therefore supplied for comparison with their own rejoinder, and the reader, collating the two, can judge at least how far the Bombay Association accurately represent the attacks which they are refuting.

The conduct of the judges, remarkably enough, is still more contrasted with this fair kind of controversy; for out of the passages which they cite, they drop qualifying expressions, which seriously affect the meaning and define the statement. The first charge, for example, was *not* " that courts of " justice are handed over to those who have shown themselves less qualifi- " ed to collect the revenue of the State ;" but that " it happens, in conse- " quence of the present exclusive system, that the courts of justice will, " *as a general rule*, be handed over, as at present, to those who have shown " themselves least qualified to collect the revenue of the State ;" a very different assertion. The judges endeavour to meet this assertion by showing the periods of service performed by 23 gentlemen in different depart-

* A Letter to the Government of Bombay, addressed by the Managing Committee of the Bombay Association, in reply to a Report invited by Government from the Judges of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut, or the Honourable the East India Company's Supreme Court of Appeal at Bombay, regarding the accuracy of some of the complaints made by the Bombay Association respecting the Administration of Justice in the Bombay Presidency, in their first petition to the Imperial Parliament. Published by the Bombay Association.

ments, who held appointments as judges and assistant judges on the 1st January, 1852; remarking that, with three exceptions, not one of them had ever held the appointment of acting collector, while, of the three exceptions, two gentlemen served in the judicial line almost from their first arrival in India. It would be difficult to pack more fallacious, disingenuous suggestions into a short compass, than those which are compressed into this statement of the judges. It is no answer to the charge. The Association did not complain that servants of the collectorate, whose ability was tested by promotion, were transferred to the judicial line; but the remark obviously included assistant collectors; and in the rejoinder it is shown that a number of gentlemen,—including Mr. Metcalf Larken, one of the persons engaged in the judges' reply,—had served in the revenue line for five, eight, ten, or twelve years. At the same time it is admitted that the evil has been considerably mitigated in Bombay, by the efforts of a portion of the Government.

To prove that the result of placing the judicial powers in incompetent hands has not occasioned a number of appeals and reviews, the judges gave the total number of original suits and appeals in the last five years, showing a comparatively small number of appeals. But this return includes cases tried by judges whose qualifications had not been called in question, namely, the Native judges whose suits constituted, according to Colonel Sykes, nearly 93½ per cent. of the whole. The statement also includes cases in which there was no dispute at all, but a mere seeking of coercive powers, also cases amicably settled by compromise, cases decided upon agreement, cases struck off the files in consequence of the plaintiffs' absence, and cases decided *ex parte*. To this statement the Association replies by giving specific figures of the appeals from the courts of the Zillah judges, and from the assistant judges, during the years 1850-1; showing a proportion of reversals ranging nearly about one-half.

The judges attempt to disprove the long duration of suits by the same kind of indiscriminate citation of the returns, for they give an average of all suits, including those *ex parte*, those decided by settlement, &c., which evidently reduce the average. But the most practical point of the charge was not the duration of suits in the Zillah courts but the delay of "a final "decision," and the calculation of course included the appeals. Yet even here averages are fallacious, since the *average* duration of appeals before the Sudder judges, which is three years, six months, and 24 days, covers an actual duration, in many separate instances, of longer periods.

The refutation of the reply on the point of expenses involves too many figures for us to enter upon: suffice it to say, that by citing official documents in detail, the Association fully establish their real position; shewing

in various ways that the average cost of stamps ranges from ten to fourteen per cent.; but that on by far the larger number of suits, nearly 93 per cent. of the whole, involving property of a very small amount, the per-centage may rise to really exorbitant proportions.

As a rejoinder this is complete. The whole case on the judges' side is met by bringing forward additional information in detail. Thus the truth is brought out, and speaks for itself. But the reply is more important, perhaps, for its collateral evidence, than for its downright knock-down refutation of the judges. It fully bears out the character of the whole proceedings on the part of the Bombay Association. It is strictly matter of fact. The judges are not answered by insinuations or by general and allusive constructions, but by plain statements of things as they are, with the details cited in full, or exemplified by specific instances. It is true that the pamphlet leaves an impression on the mind that the judges are disingenuous, unfair, transparent in their dishonesty, routed in position, and almost blasted in character; but this is derived from the force of the facts stated, and not at all from any aspersions made by the writers of the pamphlet. This is excellent, as showing the self-possession of those who lead the Association; but it does more: it proves not only that the Association are strong in the knowledge of a sound cause, but also that they are perfect masters of controversy on public affairs, and that they perfectly understand the character of the tribunal to which they appeal in the last resort—English public opinion. We may say that they will not be disappointed. Expositions of this kind, so far as they are read, will be received as belonging to the very highest character of political statement, and as proving that those amongst whom they originated are thoroughly qualified to understand, if not to administer, the affairs of any country. It is on these grounds, as well as the value of the contribution to an important controversy, that we hail these successive proofs of masterly ability displayed by the managers of the Bombay Association.

THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION AND THE BOMBAY JUSTICES.

(From the *Patriot*, London, February 9, 1854.)

The first duty of any Government is the due administration of Justice; and there is no political duty which, rightly discharged, is so certain of bringing its own reward in the contentment and loyalty of the people. In

India, this especially holds good; and no reform is more urgently needed there, than in the legal and judicial departments. The Bombay Association, in their Petition to the Imperial Parliament, more especially complained of the mal-administration of justice in that Presidency; and they brought four specific complaints against the system: 1st, that Courts of Justice are handed over to those who have shown themselves even not qualified to collect the revenue; 2ndly, that it is, consequently, found necessary to allow a number of appeals and reviews; 3rdly, that a final decision is often not obtained for ten years, and rarely before three; and, lastly, that litigation is rendered most expensive by the heavy stamps to which all law proceedings are subject.

These four distinct grounds of complaint, the Judges of the *Sudder Dewanee Adawlut*, the Honourable Company's Supreme Court of Appeal at Bombay, have been invited by the Government to answer; and they have done so in a Letter addressed to the Deputy-Secretary to Government, and signed by M. A. Coxon, the Acting Registrar, in which the four charges are affirmed to be devoid of foundation; and statements are put in, which seem to show that they are either exaggerated or groundless.

Now, if this were really the case, the gentlemen of the Bombay Association would deserve to be regarded as henceforth disentitled to all confidence or sympathy. They cannot have been *mistaken* as to the existence of the alleged grievances: if they have invented them, they are guilty of something very much like a seditious and malignant libel upon the Supreme Judicature Of course, they have not quietly sat down under this imputation; and we have before us, "A Letter to the Government of "Bombay, addressed by the Managing Committee of the Bombay "Association, in Reply to the Report from the Judges." In this very clear and dispassionate document, the tables are turned on the Judges and their Registrar most completely. The Association complain, that the paragraph of their Petition extracted for reply, "has not even been cor- "rectly quoted by the *Sudder* Judges, whose statistical tables are unfairly "framed, and the inferences drawn from them are calculated to mislead."

The majority of readers will, we fear, shrink from troubling themselves with the merits of what may be deemed a mere local dispute; but it is of vast importance to the interests of the millions of British India, that the enlightened public opinion of England should be brought to bear upon the grievances which so loudly call for redress. The Indian public have their eyes now eagerly and hopefully turned to this country. Let them not be disappointed. These gentlemen of the *Sudder Adawlut* may have hoped to mystify the Bombay Government; but we are much mis-

taken, if they will not find cause to regret their having attempted a reply. We will endeavour, in as few words as possible, to make the whole matter intelligible to our readers.

First Charge: That Courts of Justice are "as a general rule," handed over to persons who have shown themselves the least qualified to collect the revenues. The Judges, in answer to this charge, submit a memorandum showing the periods of service of twenty-three gentlemen, who held appointments as judges or assistant judges on January 1, 1852. Of these, with three exceptions, not one ever held the appointment of acting collector: and of the three exceptions, two served in the judicial line almost from their first arrival in India. In refutation of this artfully limited statement, the Bombay Association have now furnished a List of Civil Servants holding Judicial appointments, as they stood on the 1st of January, 1837, 1842, and 1847; showing, that eight gentlemen were Collectors, and twenty were Assistant-Collectors, before they were transferred to "the Judicial line," and that nine of the gentlemen whose names appear in the statement of the Judges, were previously in the Revenue line. The Judges appear to have omitted altogether those who had acted as *Assistant Collectors!*

Second Charge, as to the number of Appeals and Reviews. The Judges have put in statements in which are given the total number of original suits and appeals disposed of in the last five years, and the proportion they bear to each other; and from this it appears, that, while the original suits have increased from 78,839 to 100,887, the Appeals have diminished from a proportion of 7 to 4 per cent. But will it be credited, that, in the total number of original suits, they have included those decided by *Native judges*, which suits constitute 93 per cent. of the whole, and cases in which there was never any dispute to decide,—cases amicably compromised, or struck off the files in consequence of the plaintiff's absence? The assertion of the Bombay Association related exclusively to the decisions of the European judges, from whom appeals are allowed on law-points only; and they substantiate their original charge, by giving the number of such appeals heard and disposed of in the years 1850 and 1851.

Third Charge, in regard to the duration of Suits. The Judges, by giving the duration of *all* suits, instead of the *defended* suits exclusively, have endeavoured to make it appear, that the *average* duration of suits in the *Zillah* Courts is one year, and the *average* duration of appeals on them to the *Sudder*, three years and a-half. Even this average, it is remarked, cannot result without the duration of suits ranging from three to ten years and upwards. But if, instead of giving averages, which show little or

nothing, the Sudder Judges had drawn out a table of *contested* suits, the Association believe, that the correctness of the assertion in the Petition would have been fully borne out.

Fourth Charge, as to the cost of the law proceedings. The Judges attempt to show, that the cost of stamps in a suit taken through every court in the country, averages, on 100 appeals, about 4 per cent. of the amount in litigation. But one of these 100 appeals was for property and effects valued at 2,50,000 Rs., on which the stamps amounted to only 1·7 per cent.; while, on the remaining 99 appeals, for sums amounting altogether to 82,949 Rs., the stamp fees were *nearly* 12 *per cent.* Of all the suits instituted, one-half are for sums under 1*l.*; and it is upon these, the suits instituted by poor people, that the Stamp-tax falls heaviest. It is on behalf of the poorer classes that the Association pray for the cancelling of Regulation III. of 1828, rescinding the exemption from the Stamp-duty of suits not exceding 100 Rs. in amount; and the attempt to conceal the operation of the law, by giving an average of suits of all amounts, can scarcely be regarded as other than a deliberate attempt to mislead on the part of the Sudder Judges.

Whether any further defence will be attempted against the damaging charges of the Bombay Committee, we cannot tell. In our judgment, the case is made out too strongly against the Judges, to allow of difference of opinion as to either the system itself or the nefarious means by which it has been sought to uphold it, and to defeat any attempts at legal reform. We trust that the subject will attract attention from some of our Indian Reformers in the House of Commons.

APPENDIX C

THE PROPOSED SMALL CAUSE COURTS FOR THE MOFUSSIL.

To H. L. ANDERSON, Esquire,

Secretary to Governmenment, Judicial Department.

SIR,—We have been directed by the Managing Committee of the Bombay Association to enclose a Petition to the Most Noble the Marquis of Dalhousie, Governor General of India in Council.

2. The Committee will feel obliged by your submitting the document to the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, with their request that Government will cause it to be transmitted to its destination by the earliest opportunity, in order that it may reach in time.

We have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servants,
(Signed) NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE,
" VENAYECKROW JUGONNATHJEE,
Secretaries, Bombay Association.

Bombay Association Office, 27th July, 1854.

TO THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF DALHOUSIE, K.T.,
Governor General of India in Council,
Legislative Department,
Calcutta.

The humble Petition of the Bombay Association.

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH.—That your Memorialists, in behalf of themselves and their countrymen, beg to express their gratitude to your Lordship in Council for the timely appearance of a Draft Act "for the "more easy recovery of small debts and demands in the Territories subject to the Government of the East India Company," read in Council for the first time on the 15th of April last. It is impossible to exaggerate

the blessings that must needs arise to the poor cultivators of the soil and others of the humbler classes, from bringing cheap and speedy justice to their doors. Your Petitioners acknowledge that great industry and ability appear in the measure now before your Lordship in Council; but they hope they may be allowed to submit some suggestions for the improvement of the Draft Act before it becomes law. It is no reproach to the eminent lawyer, whose services have been made use of in preparing the measure, to say, that Native experience sees in it objections which are not likely to occur to a European Legislator, however patient and accomplished.

2. Your Petitioners, therefore, venture to put before your Lordship in Council some considerations with reference to the Draft Act in question, derived from their local knowledge and experience; begging the candid consideration of your Lordship in Council to the same.

3. First, generally your Petitioners question whether, considering the character and object of the measure, it is not too elaborate in its machinery. The great end which it is intended to compass is speed and cheapness of procedure. Protracted and expensive litigation to poor suitors is the worst sort of injustice, and it is no exaggeration to say, that in the smaller class of cases much more mischief is likely to arise from habitual delay than from occasional erroneous decisions. Further, having regard to the education and attainments of the persons who would act as Judges under the Act, it would seem impolitic to introduce unnecessary formalities into the procedure, which might not be understood, and probably would only serve in the hands of dexterous and unscrupulous pleaders to embarrass the course of Justice.

4. Your Petitioners now proceed to note in order the Sections of the Draft Act, to which they see objection.

5. That the period of limitation fixed in Section VI. for bringing summary actions, viz. two years from the time of the accruing of the cause of action under the circumstances, is too short. The practice of the middle and poorer clases of Natives in the Mofussil in their pecuniary dealings is frequently to accommodate each other by giving time for payment, varying from two to six years, without taking fresh acknowledgments. Moreover, most of their dealings, agreements and contracts are oral; partly owing to the force of custom, but mainly to a general inability to read and write. Thus they seldom obtain or execute written acknowledgments or receipts, but frequently suffer a debt to remain partially or wholly unpaid for long periods of time, renewed by the creditor on a mere verbal understanding with the debtor. Your Petitioners respectfully submit, that it is not

good policy to attempt to disturb a custom so deeply founded in the Native character as this; that great discontent and confusion would infallibly arise from suddenly altering, in so important a point, the relations between creditors and debtors; that it would have the effect of making the former harsh and suspicious, and the latter evasive and fraudulent; and that it would be likely to embarrass many persons of a forbearing disposition in the recovery of their just demands. Your Petioners therefore pray that your Lordship in Council will deem it expedient to retain the present well understood period of six years for the limitation of suits of every description.

6. Your Petitioners strongly object to the provisions in Section X. as quite inadequate to the protection of creditors. It is presumed that "beyond the territories of the East India Company" has been inserted as equivalent to "beyond the seas" in the English statutes of Limitation; but your Petitioners beg to observe that a fraudulent defendant in the Mofussil may practically get entirely beyond the plaintiff's power by merely passing into another province. Exceptions of this kind to laws of limitation are, of course, founded on the principle that so long as the plaintiff is without means of sueing the defendant, no presumption can arise from the fact of his not prosecuting his claim, that it has been satisfied or abandoned. But, having regard to the poverty, want of education and isolated state of the Natives of the Mofussil, it would be very unfair to creditors to give defendants so easy a means of eluding them. Your Petitioners suggest that some much more limited area of territory be substituted for the "territories of the East India Company" in Section X., though they are well aware of the difficulty of determining exactly what that area should be.

7. That Sections XVIII. and XIX. which enjoin a preliminary enquiry as to the merits of the case before directing the issue of a summons to the defendant, are objectionable. Such an enquiry is not enjoined by Act No IX. of 1850 "for the more easy recovery of Small Debts and Demands in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay," and the want of it has never been complained of by the suitors in the Courts established under that Act. That, your Petitioners believe, such an enquiry is entirely unnecessary and inexpedient; that it would cause great delay, and an enormous addition to the labours of the Judges, without producing any adequate advantage.

8. That according to Sections XXXVI. and XI. as they stand, double procedure is instituted: the parties are to be interrogated and a partial investigation of the case is to be made on one day, and unless the matters can then be settled, which your petitioners believe will seldom happen, the

regular trial will be conducted on another day, which, your petitioners respectfully submit, is objectionable, as being an unnecessary complexity and delay of justice.

9. That Sections XLIV. and XLV. are unnecessary so far as they render personal attendance obligatory on the parties to the suit. Many suitors, from one cause or another, may be unable or unwilling personally to attend, and yet not be provided with an excuse, which shall appear "reasonable." Your petitioners believe that the ends of justice will be sufficiently served by giving the parties the option of attending in person or by their authorized pleaders or representatives, unless they have special notice from the other side, requiring their personal attendance.

10. That Section LXIII. which requires that the substance of the evidence of each witness shall be reduced to writing in all suits, will have the effect of making the proceedings long and dilatory, and unreasonably occupy the time of the Court in very small cases. It is suggested that suits not exceeding fifty Rupees be excluded from the operation of the Section referred to.

11. That Section LXVII. gives a discretionary power to the Court "if "it consider the case a fit one for the employment of a pleader to charge "the losing party as part of the costs of suit, with a sum not exceeding five "per cent. upon the amount of the claim on account of the fee of such "pleader." That it is inexpedient to give so large a power to the proposed Courts, which would be exercised in different modes by different Judges. Your Petitioners therefore solicit that the Section just referred to, be altered to the rule now prevailing in the Small Cause Courts of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, namely, that no fees shall be allowed to pleaders, unless the debt or damages claimed or value of the property in dispute shall be more than 100 Rupees, nor in any other case, unless the Court consider the case a fit one for the employment of a pleader.

12. That Section CIII. of the said Draft Act provides that judgment debtors, taken in execution, who do not immediately pay the amount of the judgment or give security for the same (Section CIX.) who cannot satisfy the Court of their *bona fide* inability to do so, shall be confined in Jail for a term not exceeding three months, during which time they are to be maintained at the creditors' expense. That your Petitioners are of opinion, that if the term of imprisonment were to be extended at the discretion of the Court to six months, it would operate as a salutary check upon fraudulent and obstinate debtors, who would perhaps be disposed to undergo a short imprisonment rather than satisfy the judgments recovered against them.

13. The last objection your Petititioners have to urge against the Draft Act, relates to that part of Section CXXXVIII. which enjoins that the register of each case to be kept as directed in this section, besides being signed by the Court, shall be signed by the parties to the suit or their agents. This injunction, your Petitioners fear, will be understood to cast a slur on the integrity of the Judges of the proposed Courts, and your Petitioners beg on this account, as well as because it appears unnecessary and likely to lead to disputes after a case has been fully settled, that it may be omitted from the Section referred to.

14. In conclusion, your Petitioners beg leave respectfully to submit the above mentioned objections to the attentive consideration of your Lordship in Council—objections which are, they believe, well founded, and which, if not removed, appear to them likely to materially impair the efficiency and utility of a measure in other respects calculated to be of great and general benefit to the inhabitants of the Mofussil.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

(Signed) NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE,

VENAYECKROW JUGONNATHJEE,

Secretaries to the Bombay Association.

Bombay Association Office, 27th July 1854.

APPENDIX D.

PROCEEDINGS OF A MEETING OF THE MEMBERS AND SUBSCRIBERS OF THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION, HELD ON MONDAY THE 13TH FEBRUARY 1854, AT 4 O'CLOCK P. M., AT THE DWELLING HOUSE OF JUGONNATHJEE SUNKERSETT, ESQ., FOR THE PURPOSE OF MEETING H. D. SEYMOUR, ESQ., M. P.

PRESENT.

Members and Subscribers of the Bombay Association.

Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq., *President.*
Bomonjee Hormusjee, Esq., *Vice President.*

Cursetjee Rustomjee Wadia, Esq.
Cowasjee Jehangheer, Esq.
Manockjee Nasserwanjee, Esq.
Cazee Mahomed Yoosoof Moorghay, Esq.
Framjee Nasserwanjee, Esq.
Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady, Esq.
Dhunjeebhoy Nasserwanjee Camajee, Esq.
Sorabjee Jamsetjee, Esq.
Cursetjee Nasserwanjee Camajee, Esq.
Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee, Esq.
Merwanjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.
Vurjeevandass Madhowdass, Esq.
Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.
Meerza Ali Mahomed Khan Shoostree, Esq.
Nowrojee Nanabhoy, Esq.
Eduljee Nasserwanjee Colabawalla, Esq.
Bhawoo Dajee, Esq.
Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Esq.
Narayen Dinnanathjee, Esq.
Bomonjee Jejeebhoy, Esq
Dadabhoy Byramjee, Esq.
Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Esq.
Succaram Luxamonjee, Esq.
Dhunjeebhoy Framjee, Esq.
Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy, Esq.
Cursetjee Dadabhoy, Esq.
Eduljee Bomonjee, Esq.
Tyabjee Bhoymeeya, Esq.
Manockjee Jamasjee, Esq.
Rustomjee Ruttonjee Wadia, Esq.
Nasserwanjee Cursetjee Sett, Esq.
Wishwanath Atmaram, Esq.
Cursetjee Nasserwanjee Daver, Esq.
Bapoojee Narrayen, Esq.
Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Esq.
Raghoonath Narayen, Esq.

Nowrozjee Furdoonjee and Venayeckrow Jugonnathjee, Esquires, *Joint Secretaries.*

VISITORS.

Nowrojee Jamsetjee Wadia, Esq.
Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Esq.
Venayeck Gungadhur Shastree, Esq.
Burjorjee Viccajee, Esq.
Hurry Kessowjee, Esq.
Pestonjee Manockjee, Esq.
Rungoo Bapoojee, Esq.
Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq.
Janardhun Ramchunderjee, Esq.
Byramjee Cursetjee, Esq.
Atmaram Kessow, Esq.
Hormusjee Bomonjee, Esq.
Temooljee Dessayee, Esq.
Shaik Saheb Kurtay, Esq.
Venayeck Hurrichunderjee, Esq.
Sadasew Pootlajee, Esq.
Babajee Cassinath, Esq.
Janardhun Ballajee, Esq.
Govind Gungadhur, Esq.
Madhowrow Jugonnathjee, Esq.
Nowrojee Dorabjee, Esq.
Sorabjee Dorabjee, Esq.
Atmaram Bapoo Dulvie, Esq.
Venkut Swamee, Esq.
Cooverjee Rustomjee Modey, Esq.
Khundapa Goolway, Esq.

and several other Hindoo, Parsee and Mahomedan gentlemen.

Mr. Seymour came to the meeting at half past 4 o'clock, and was received by the President, Vice President, and several other members.

The President, in opening the proceedings, addressed the meeting as follows :—

GENTLEMEN,—I have very great pleasure indeed in introducing to you Mr. Seymour. You are all, I am certain, not unacquainted with the fact that the gentleman who has honored this meeting with his presence, besides being a member of Parliament, is Chairman of the Indian Reform Society of London, with which the Bombay Association has been co-operating ever since its formation. Some time after the arrival of this distinguished gentleman in the sister Presidency of Madras, the Managing Committee of the Bombay Association passed a vote of thanks to Mr. Seymour, which was transmitted by me to him with a letter, which has not yet reached him. I shall therefore take the present opportunity of reading and handing it over to him.

Mr. Jugonnathjee then addressed Mr. Seymour in these words :—

SIR,—We are highly rejoiced at meeting you, and beg cordially to welcome you to our shores. It is scarcely necessary to say that we fully appreciate your disinterested and self-imposed labours in coming to this country personally to observe its condition, and learn the real necessities of your distant fellow subjects. One, who personally sees the condition and observes the wants of the people of the country, cannot fail to command weight for his opinions. We sincerely trust that in your place in Parliament the knowledge you have acquired here will enable you better to forward your philanthropic views for the amelioration and advancement of the Natives of India, who, you may rest assured, are, and will be, most grateful to you for the generous solicitude you have evinced for their welfare.

Mr. Jugonnathjee read the following letter and resolution ;—

To H. DANBY SEYMOUR, ESQUIRE, M. P.,

Chairman of the Indian Reform Society,

Madras.

SIR,—I have been requested by the Managing Committee of the Bombay Association to transmit to you the accompanying resolution unanimously adopted by them on the 16th Instant, containing an expression of their warmest thanks to you for your able and disinterested advocacy of the rights of the Natives of India during the recent discussions, consequent on the expiration of the Honorable the East India Company's Charter, and the introduction of the new Bill for the Government of India, and for your praiseworthy exertions to promote the welfare and prosperity of a people totally unrepresented in Parliament.

2. It affords me personally much pleasure and gratification at being made the channel of communicating the vote of thanks to you for your laudable endeavours in behalf of our countrymen at the recent crisis. The value of the obligations, we lie under to you, has been enhanced by your recent visit to this country, undertaken for the purpose of enquiring into and ascertaining the actual wants of the Natives, by the laborious investigation which you are now engaged in prosecuting at a considerable personal inconvenience and sacrifice. Your noble conduct and disinterested zeal in our cause are deserving of every praise. We would be wanting in duty to ourselves and to our countrymen, were we to neglect this opportunity of expressing our feelings of gratitude for the unsolicited favors you have conferred on the Native community, in whose welfare and prosperity you take a warm and unceasing interest.

3. We shall be happy to welcome your arrival in this Presidency, and will feel obliged by your informing us when we might expect you in Bombay prior to your departure for England.

4. I have the pleasure to transmit to you herewith a copy of all the publications of the Association with the view of acquainting you with our proceedings, and putting you in possession of our views and sentiments on the subject of the Reforms required in this country.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT, *President.*

Bombay Association Office, 21st January 1854.

At a Meeting of the Committee of Management of the Bombay Association held on the 6th of Janury 1854.

It was proposed by Jugonnath Sunkersett, Esquire, *President*, seconded by Narayen Dinnanathjee, Esquire—

That the Committee of Management consider it their duty to tender, on behalf of the Bombay Association, their warmest thanks to H. D. Seymour, Esquire, M. P., for his able and disinterested advocacy of the rights of the Natives of India and for his praiseworthy exertions to promote their welfare and prosperity.

Carried unanimously.

(Signed) NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE,
„ VENAYECKROW JUGONNATHJEE,
Secretaries, Bombay Association.

Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee addressed the Meeting in these words :—

GENTLEMEN,—As intimated by the President, this meeting has been con-

vened for the purpose of introducing to you, H. D. Seymour, Esq., M. P., a philanthropic gentleman, who has not only advocated the cause of the Natives of India with zeal and ability, but has conferred another great favor. Actuated by the best and purest of motives, he has, at a considerable personal inconvenience and sacrifice, undertaken a long voyage and a very tedious journey to this country for the laudable purpose of enquiring into and examining the condition of the people of this country with a view to promote their welfare and get their grievances redressed by the authorities in England. He has been travelling in the Madras Presidency during the last three or four months, and has favored us with a short visit prior to his departure for England. We have met here to express our cordial and grateful thanks to this kind hearted and amiable gentleman, for the obligations he has conferred on our countrymen. Mr. Seymour, besides being an influential member of English Society, is also a member of the Imperial Parliament, and, as such, has it in his power to do much good, especially when that supreme Assembly sits to Legislate for this country. Moreover, he is, as you are already aware, Chairman and prime mover of the Indian Reform Society—a very powerful Association formed last year for bettering the condition and promoting the welfare of the Natives of this country, which has deservedly been designated the brightest jewel in the crown of England. He has also had the advantage of having travelled into several other Asiatic countries and of comparing the condition of the people under different Governments; and is besides a man of great research, deep thought, and mature judgment. He will be the means of removing, to a considerable extent, the ignorance which unhappily prevails in England on Indian Affairs, and will thereby pave the way for such reforms as are urgently required in this country. He will, we feel persuaded, communicate to his countrymen the result of his enquiries and researches in this country and acquaint them with the real condition and wants of Her Majesty's Native subjects. He will be an independent, disinterested and competent witness; and as such, his testimony will be entitled to great weight and full credit. I have no doubt his testimony will be in favor of most of the reforms for which the Natives have petitioned Parliament. Through the advocacy of such staunch friends as Messrs. Seymour, Bright, Cobden, Hume, Sullivan and many others, we will, I am sure, ultimately succeed in gaining our object.

Mr. Venayeckrow Jugonnathjee spoke as follows :—

" We cannot but hail with feelings of extreme pleasure the arrival amongst us of H. D. Seymour, Esquire, M. P., and Chairman of the Indian Reform Society, who has undertaken a very long and tedious journey to this country, for the promotion of the good of India, which is identical

with that of England. He has come here to see with his own eyes, and to hear with his own ears, the condition and wants of the people, particularly of those in the interior of India.

We are sorry to find that Mr. Seymour is obliged to return to England so soon and without travelling into the interior of this Presidency. Let us therefore entreat this gentleman to return to this country at his earliest convenience, in order that he might observe the condition of our Presidency as well as that of Bengal, and thereby bring his self-imposed labours to a complete and successful termination. The experience which he will have acquired by his sojourn in India will enable him to press on the attention of the Imperial Parliament such reforms in the Government of this country as are calculated to advance the prosperity of Her Majesty's Native subjects.

We hope that many enlightened Commoners and Noblemen will be induced to follow the noble example set by Mr. Seymour; and we beg to assure him that his visit to this country will always be remembered by us with feelings of deep gratitude."

Mr. Seymour then addressed the meeting at considerable length. The following is a brief outline of his speech :—

After expressing his acknowledgements for the vote of thanks which the Bombay Association had forwarded to him to Madras for his advocacy of the rights of the Natives of India, Mr. Seymour explained the causes which induced him to visit Madras first. He said if he had followed his own inclination he would have preferred paying a visit first to Bombay; because this Presidency was famed for it's extensive commerce, enterprize and intelligence. But he had been given to understand that of all the three Indian Presidencies Madras was in the worst and most wretched condition, and that consequently it's Government was most in need of reform. Redress of the grievances and evils that existed there would be productive of much advantage to the whole of India. All the three Presidencies were intimately connected with each other, and it was necessary first to reform that part which was in the worst condition. It was this consideration that induced Mr. Seymour to alter his intention of visiting this Presidency and to proceed to Madras. There, although he had seen many things to pain him, yet he was rejoiced to find that numbers of the people were anxiously striving to improve their condition, in which they would meet with a ready and hearty co-operation from the authorities. It was his intention to have travelled and prosecuted enquiries in this Presidency, but his presence being required in Parliament, he was obliged to leave this country. He however hoped to pay another visit with a view to finish his investigations. Bombay enjoyed many advantages over Madras,

especially in her extended commerce ; and it was peculiarly gratifying to him to notice that the Members of the Bombay Association, while in a great measure themselves enjoying the comforts and luxuries of life, were devoting their energies to the amelioration and improvement of the condition of the masses. The honorable gentleman knew not how sufficiently to thank the meeting for the honor they had done him. It was the most grateful acknowledgment of his services that he could have desired. They had greatly overrated his services, as he had done little more than inciting others to advocate the cause of India. It was his duty to make himself acquainted with the real condition of India, and it was this duty that induced him to visit this country. He did not expect so flattering acknowledgment for the slight trouble he had taken. People in England knew little or nothing regarding the actual state of affairs in India until the commencement of the last Session of Parliament. No one knew any thing except accounts of the victories gained by the British in this country, and a few isolated articles that appeared regarding India in some of the newspapers. But since then the tide of information had flowed in so regularly and rapidly that the public mind in England had been greatly enlightened on the subject. A great many excellent works and pamphlets, which had been published, and the petitions that had been transmitted to Parliament from Bombay and the other Presidencies, had, to a considerable extent, removed the ignorance of the British public. This, the meeting might rest assured, would result in good to India. The Natives should therefore continue their labours with perseverence. In spite of all that had been said against them, the English Cabinet were anxious to promote the welfare of India. They viewed with great pleasure the symptoms of activity displayed by it's inhabitants, and so far from being averse to their interests, they would, as an honest Government, never deny the people their rights. As a body, Mr. Seymour had the strongest confidence in the Cabinet, who would, he assured the meeting, be thankful for all the correct information which might reach them in regard to the state of affairs in India. It therefore remained for the Natives to supply the Government with the requisite information. The Bombay Association had been distinguished in their proceedings by a spirit of moderation, perseverance and enlightenment ; and the result was that the disposition of the English public was in their favour. The people of Great Britain were anxious to know more of the Natives, and to become acquainted with their real condition and wants. The Natives of Bombay were more fortunate than those of Madras. The latter did not receive the good treatment they deserved, nor were they held in the same estimation there as in England. The Madras Native Association had displayed a bold and enterprizing spirit in

the conduct of their affairs; and although many persons would be found to vilify and oppose that and the Bombay Association, yet, the meeting should rest assured, their enemies would come forward ten years hence to praise them for their enterprize. Mr. Seymour therefore advised the Native Members of the Association fearlessly to persevere in their laudable work. The London Press, whose publications were extensively circulated in England, and whose effect was as extensive as the circulation, and which had earned the name of the Fourth Estate in Great Britain, had always lifted up it's voice in behalf of the Natives, and was always exceedingly anxious to complain on their account and to represent their wants to the English public. This ought to incite them to renewed zeal in their cause. He then noticed the strictures upon his conduct in the *Friend of India* Newspaper to which he intended to reply, but could not do so for want of time. He had nothing to do with the Editor's opinions, but his statements of facts were both unfounded and untrue. His object in visiting India was not to cause the Natives to commit mischief, nor to inspire them with unreasonable hopes, nor to make them disaffected towards the Government. He assured the meeting that in his travels in the Madras Presidency he never mentioned to the Natives even the name of Government, nor did he offer to obtain redress for the grievances of the people. He contented himself with enquiring minutely into the condition and wants of the Ryots and the mode in which they paid their taxes,—a proceeding which the honorable gentleman contended he had a perfect right to adopt whether as a member of Parliament or as a private traveller. The references made by the *Friend of India* to the Native gentlemen who travelled with him were unjust and ungenerous. During the time they were with him, their conduct elicited his warmest approbation. The Madras Association were far more unfavorably situated than the Bombay Association, still, in spite of many difficulties, they had succeeded in doing a great deal. Mr. Seymour congratulated the Presidency of Bombay upon having it's present Governor. He had known that nobleman for some years, and a more single hearted, able and upright man did not exist in the British dominions; and there was no doubt that he had the welfare of the Natives of this country at heart, and would do all in his power to promote their interests. It remained however principally with the Natives themselves to advance those interests. Their aim should ever be to increase the means of communication all over the country and to promote education; and this should be done chiefly by private enterprise, independent of Government. Mr. Seymour next urged upon the consideration of the mercantile community the necessity of facilitating the communication between India and England. A great reform had taken place in the means

of transit on the other side of Egypt, but that owing to want of competition on this side, the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company possessed the sole monopoly, which had a prejudicial effect on the public. The Bombay community ought to devise some plan for breaking up this injurious monopoly. He then alluded to the causes that had still withheld English capital and enterprise from being employed to develope the vast resources of India. Within the last five years there had been an immense accession to the population and prosperity of Australia. He hoped that India would make a similar progress. A great portion of the capital of England—the foundation of her freedom and greatness—has found it's way to, and has been extensively employed in, Australia and America. But what is it that prevents the flow of any portion of this large capital into India—one of the richest, most populous, highly productive and exceedingly fertile countries in the world, and abounding in inexhaustible vegetable and animal productions? Though the relations of England were more intimate with India than with any other country, yet what were the causes that obstructed the flow of 'English capital to this country for developing it's resources? These were matters that deserved a careful consideration; and the Natives should strive to provide a remedy that would go far to remove the existing obstructions. Such isolated instances might appear insignificant to the Natives, but they would ensure complete success in all their objects if they attended to such things one by one. They should therefore prosecute each undertaking with such efforts as they were able, and accomplish it. Mr. Seymour would impress another idea on the minds of the Natives; namely that they should not look up to Government to do every thing for them. They should trust only to themselves, do every thing for themselves, the essential lesson for them to learn being to depend upon themselves. They should not rely on Government to do every thing; for, if they would wait until Government did every thing, they would have to wait for ever. Until they did not exert their utmost to obtain their most urgent requirements, their object would not, in any way, be gained. For instance, England and France, one hundred years ago, had such bad roads as India at present had. Now, because the people of France relied exclusively on Government and did not use their own endeavours, the roads of that country were to this day in the same bad condition. But, on the other hand, what did England do? She did not rely on Government; the people themselves established Companies and built roads at their own expense, levied tolls on them, caused the people living in the vicinity of those roads to repair them; and by such means filled England with a network of roads. He would therefore strongly recommend the Natives to rely more on their own exertions to originate every good work, and they

would then find that every one would assist them. Mr. Seymour next directed the attention of the Natives to the subject of education. He did not consider it necessary to dilate on its importance. No great progress would be made in the welfare and prosperity of the people of India until education is imparted to the masses. Native gentlemen should therefore increase their efforts in furtherance of this important cause. He was glad to find the seeds being sown by them, and they would no doubt reap the good fruit. Mr. Seymour also wished to say that he was exceedingly desirous of seeing many Natives in England. They should go there and explain their wants and represent their grievances in person; and, having become acquainted with the management of affairs in that country, they should introduce similar reforms in their own country. He hoped he would see many visitors in England five years hence, and would rejoice extremely if one or two of them came over even this year. If previous intimation were given, preparation would be made for their reception. He saw a Native gentleman* at the meeting, who had just come from England and who would give them much information on this subject, and acquaint them with the nature of the treatment experienced by the Natives from Englishmen. In conclusion, Mr. Seymour expressed his regret at being obliged to leave these shores suddenly. In a few days the wide ocean would separate him from his Native friends, whom he hoped to see again if his life were spared. He felt extremely obliged to them for the attentions they had shewed to him and which were much more than what he deserved. He wished every success to the cause espoused by the Bombay Association.

The Meeting separated at 6 o'clock P. M.

JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT, *President.*

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* Mr. Seymour alluded to the Vakeel of the Raja of Sattara.

APPENDIX E.

MEMORIAL AGAINST THE DRAFT ACT FOR ABOLISHING THE OFFICE OF ASSESSOR TO THE COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS.

To C. J. ERSKINE, Esquire.

Secretary to Government,
Judicial Department.

SIR,—We have the honor to enclose a Memorial addressed to the Supreme Government, which we shall be obliged by your laying before the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, with our request that Government will cause the same to be forwarded to its destination.

2. As the time for the final consideration of the draft Act has now arrived, we would also request that the Memorial may be forwarded with the utmost despatch.

We have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servants,

Signed by the Members of the Bombay Association and other principal Native Inhabitants of Bombay.

Bombay, 23rd February, 1854.

TO THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL,

Calcutta.

The Memorial of the undersigned Members of the Bombay Association, and other Native Inhabitants of Bombay.

SHEWETH,—That your Memorialists have read with great concern an announcement in the *Government Gazette* of a Draft Act for the abolition, as unnecessary, of the office of Assessor to the Court of Petty Sessions in this place.

2. That your memorialists, several of whom are in the habit of attending the Court as Justices of the Peace, and whose experience enables them to form a confident judgment on the subject, entertain no doubt but that so long as the Court of Petty Sessions retains its present constitution, the assistance of a Law officer is absolutely necessary for the efficient administration of justice in that Court.

3. That the Court is composed of the Senior Magistrate of Police, one European and one Native Justice of the Peace and the Assessor. Of these, the Senior Magistrate of Police is a Member of the Civil Service of high standing, to whom the administration of the English Law and the exercise of Magisterial functions under Her Majesty's Supreme Court is quite novel, and for which his previous employments have not prepared him. The Senior Magistrate, though usually high in the Civil Service, must, of necessity, have spent his whole official life in the Mofussil, where the Regulations prevail, and where he has no occasion from the year's end to another to open an English Law book; and he cannot be supposed, therefore, to have even that general knowledge of the English Law, and the modes of administering either criminal justice or the municipal affairs of the place, which is possessed by the County Magistracy of England; while, owing to the frequent changes of appointments in the Civil Service, he seldom holds his appointment long enough to gain that experience and knowledge, which would enable him to act efficiently without legal assistance.

4. That the European and Native Justices are called in rotation from their ordinary occupations to take part in the proceedings of the Court for one month only in each year; and thus the only two permanent Members of the Court, are the Senior Magistrate and the Assessor.

5. That in analogous institutions in England, as your Memorialists have been informed, legal assistance is always afforded to such tribunals, —every Bench of Magistrates having an Attorney as their Clerk, while the Quarter Sessions, not only have various Legal Agents in their establishment, but are generally presided over by a Magistrate, who is a Member of the Bar, or who has had great experience in administering the Judicial and Municipal functions, which appertain to his Court.

6. That besides those criminal cases, which, on account of their supposed difficulty, a single Magistrate declines to deal with, or with power over which the Legislature has not thought fit to entrust him, important questions of rights to property with respect to the building, improvement and drainage Acts and local taxes are often brought for decision before the Court, and the professional assistance of Barristers as well as of Attorneys is often engaged to protect the interests of the several parties concerned.

7. That many of the cases that come before the Petty Sessions are those sent up for adjudication by the Senior Magistrate himself, who, if he becomes the only permanent, as well as the presiding Officer of the Court, will necessarily have a preponderating influence in determining cases of his own committal as well as in all others.

8. That the Court of Petty Sessions, being situated within the juris-

diction of the Supreme Court of Bombay, is amenable to that Court for any excess committed in the exercise of the powers entrusted to it. That your Memorialists therefore humbly conceive that until the Court of Petty Sessions is presided over by a permanent officer of legal education and experience, the presence and assistance of a Barrister in its deliberations and decisions, so far from being in the language of the draft Act unnecessary, are absolutely indispensable.

9. Your Memorialists therefore pray, that the said draft Act may not be passed into a law.

And your Memorialists, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

Signed by the Members of the Bombay Association and other principal Native Inhabitants of Bombay.

Bombay, 18th February, 1854.

No. 1771 OF 1854.

Bombay Castle, 6th May, 1854.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

GENTLEMEN,—With reference to your letter of the 23rd February last, I am directed to trasmit for your information, Extract, paras : 1 and 2, of a letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, dated the 7th ultimo, No. 402, in reply to your memorial to that authority of the 18th idem, remonstrating against the abolition of the office of Assessor to the Court of Petty Sessions.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) H. L. ANDERSON,
Secretary to Government.

TO JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT, Esquire,
and others,
Bombay.

Extract, paras. 1 and 2, of a letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, dated 7th April 1854, No. 402.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 22 dated the 14th ultimo, with enclosures, forwarding a Memorial, bearing date the 18th February last, from a number of the principal Inhabitants of Bombay, praying that the draft Act, for abolishing the office of Assessor to the Court of Petty Sessions, may not be passed into Law.

In reply, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council desires me to observe that, the Act in question was passed on the 3rd of February last, a fortnight prior to the date of the present Memorial; but as the draft of that law had been published four months previously, there was ample time for the presentation of this petition between the first publication and the passing of the Act. If it had, however, been so presented, it would not have affected the decision of the Supreme Government, as his Lordship in Council is of opinion that the duties of the Petty Sessions are not such as to require the assistance of a Barrister as Assessor.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. L. ANDERSON,
Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX F.

PETITION PRAYING FOR A REDUCTION OF THE INSTITUTION FEE LEVIED IN THE SMALL CAUSE COURTS ESTABLISHED AT THE PRESIDENCY TOWNS.

No. 31 of 1854.

To H. L. Anderson, Esquire,

Secretary to Government,

Judicial Department.

Sir,—By direction of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Association, we respectfully request you to submit to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council the accompanying Memorial from the Members of the Bombay Association and other Native Inhabitants of this city, praying for a reduction of the Institution Fee levied in the Small Cause Courts of Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta, under Act No. IX of 1850.

2. The Managing Committee beg to observe, that Section XXI of the Act referred to expressly authorizes this Government at any time to reduce the rate of Fees charged by the Small Cause Court of Bombay; but should his Lordship in Council deem it inexpedient to exercise such discretionary power, the Committee request that the Memorial may be transmitted by an early opportunity to the Most Noble the Governor General of India in Council, accompanied with a recommendation on the part of this Government that the prayer thereof may be complied with.

We have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servants,

(Signed) Nowrozjee Furdoonjee,
,, Venayeckrow Jugonnathjee,
Secretaries, Bombay Association.

To the Most Noble the Marquis of Dalhousie, K. T.,

Governor General of India in Council,

Calcutta.

The Petition of the Members of the Bombay Association and other Native Inhabitants of Bombay.

Respectfully Sheweth,—That your Petitioners, in addressing your Lordship in Council on the subject of the Small Cause Courts established

by Act No. IX. of 1850, in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and with the view of communicating the benefits of their jurisdiction to a large class of the poorer inhabitants of the Presidency Towns, think that the time is arrived for humbly urging upon the Supreme Government the expediency of lightening the burden of taxation under which these Courts at present labour.

2. Taxes on law proceedings have always been condemned by writers on Jurisprudence and Political Science since Bentham gave to the world those remarkable writings, which have confessedly inspired almost every single measure of Law Reform effected in England in the present century. It is impossible to demonstrate the impolicy and injustice of such taxes with greater force of reasoning than has been employed by that master of Political Philosophy. Mr. Macaulay, whose name will always be inseparably connected with the judicial institutions of India, has also enforced the same conclusions with unanswerable arguments and great variety of illustration.

3. Your Petitioners will not trouble your Lordship in Council by referring, except by allusion, to the elaborate reasoning of the distinguished writers above mentioned; for they believe, to use the language of Lord Brougham in a recent debate (House of Lords, May 16, 1854) on the English County Courts, and which met with the full assent of the Lord Chancellor, it would be "a superfluous thing in the latter half of the 19th "century to enter into arguments to show the utter injustice and impolicy "of any taxes whatever on law proceedings. How (he asks) would any "one bear the proposition that a tax should be imposed, which a particu-"lar portion of the community, so many thousands or tens of thousands "should alone pay for the benefit of the whole? Yet that was the pro-"position (continued the noble Lord) of those who said, that the suitors "in the County Courts should singly pay tax, the use of which was bene-"ficial to the whole community, that use being the administration of "public justice,—a matter manifestly for the benefit, not simply of the "individuals immediately concerned, but of the entire body of the nation. "You singled out a certain number of Her Majesty's subjects, say "100,000 persons, or whatever the number representing the suitors in the "County Courts might be, and you said that these 100,000 persons should "pay the entire taxation imposed on the administration of justice, which "is a thing concerning the entire community, the community accordingly "deriving full use of that benefit, which the 100,000 individuals are com-"pelled singly to pay for. Nor was even this the worst feature of the "case; for, the persons who were thus mulcted by the State, were pre-"cisely those who, from the very operation of the suit in respect to which

" they were mulcted, were least able to bear additional burdens." Your Petitioners feel well assured that the principle for which they are contending will be readily admitted by the present enlightened Government of India.

4. But your Petitioners are well aware that it is seldom in the power of Government to regulate its acts by purely theoretical considerations, and they admit that practical reasons of great force may exist against entirely sweeping away all taxes on legal proceedings. They therefore will not go so far as to pray your Lordship in Council to abolish the Institution Fee in the above-mentioned Small Cause Courts; but they do, with confidence, entreat the attention of Government to the fact, that the Institution Fee, as at present levied in those Courts, being 12½ per cent. of the amount claimed, is unreasonably heavy; that it deters many of the poorer inhabitants from sueing for the recovery of debts due to them, and thereby operates to some extent as a positive denial of justice. Your Petitioners beg the attention of your Lordship in Council to the fact, that the present rate is the maximum allowed by the Act, which expressly contemplates its reduction to a lower scale, when thought proper by Government (Section XXI.)

5. Your Petitioners are happy to be able to ground this representation on the provisions of a " Draft Act for establishing Small Cause Courts in " the Mofussil," at present under consideration by your Lordship in Council, and in which the Institution Fee is settled at a rate rather less than half that levied in the Presidency Courts of Small Causes under Act IX. of 1850. Your Petitioners submit that there is no reason whatever for levying higher Institution Fees in the Presidency Towns than in the Mofussil, and feel confident that Government will take this opportunity of establishing a reduced uniform rate throughout the whole of its territories.

6. Your Petitioners, as specially connected with Bombay, beg leave to draw your Lordship in Council's attention to the fact, that the Bombay Small Cause Court, by means of the Fees levied therein, not only pays the entire expenses of its establishment (exclusive of compensation allowances to the 2nd and 3rd Judges,) but actually leaves a profit in favor of Government (Appendix.) Even inclusive of the compensation allowances alluded to, which amount to Rupees 1500 per mensem, it very nearly pays all its expenses. Your Petitioners feel assured, that they need not further insist on the gross hardship and injustice disclosed by such facts as these.

7. Your Petitioners therefore pray your Lordship in Council, to reduce the Institution Fee charged in the existing Small Cause Courts, particularly that of Bombay, to the rates fixed for the new Mofussil Courts when the latter shall have finally received the sanction of Government.

8. Your Petitioners further beg to refer to the liberal provision in the Draft Act, (Section LXX.) before mentioned, that "if a case is settled by "compromise before the day fixed for the appearance of the defendant, the "plaintiff shall be entitled to receive back the entire amount of the stamp "duty (or Institution Fee) paid on the plaint;" whereas in the Small Cause Courts established in the Presidency Towns under Act No. IX of 1850, only half the Institution Fee is returnable in such cases. Your Petitioners beg your Lordship in Council to amend Act No. IX. 1850 Section XX in this further particular, by substituting the provision contained in Section LXX. of the Draft Act above referred to.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

1389 SIGNATURES.

Bombay, 9th August, 1854.

APPENDIX.

Statement of the Income and Expenditure of the Small Cause Court at Bombay since its establishment in April 1852, compiled from official returns published in the *Bombay Gazette*, and the Report recently transmitted to Government by Mr. Crawford the First Judge.

Total amount of Fees received by the Court from April 1852 to March 1854	1,49,738	13	2
Total amount of expenditure of the Court, including Judges' salaries, Office establishment, House rent &c. during the period above-mentioned, exclusive of the amount of compensation paid to the 2nd and 3rd Judges at 1500 Rupees per mensem	1,23,639	1	10
Net profit, Rupees.....	26,099	11	4

APPENDIX G.

List of Annual Subscriptions to the Bombay Association, realized from 1st September 1853 up to 31st August 1854.

NAMES.			Amount of Subscriptions.
Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Esq., Subscription for two years from September 1852 to August 1854			50
Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Esq	Ditto	Ditto	50
Hurrichund Narayen, Esq	Ditto	Ditto	30
Ardaseer Framjee, Esq., Subscription for one year from September 1852 to August 1853			25
Dorabjee Burjorjee, Esq	Ditto	Ditto	25
Narayen Dajee, Esq	Ditto	Ditto	25
Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee, Esq., Subscription for two years from September 1852 to August 1854			50
Bhawoo Dajee, Esq	Ditto	Ditto	50
Cazee Mahomed Yoosoof Moorghay, Esq., Subscription for one year from September 1853 to August 1854			25
Braz Fernandez, Esq	Ditto	Ditto	25
Mahomed Ibrahim Muckba, Esq	Ditto	Ditto	25
Narayen Dinnanathjee, Esq., Subscription for one year from September 1853 to August 1854			25
Shaik Ahmed Kubbay, Esq	Ditto	from September 1852 to August 1853	25
Luxumon Hurrichunderjee, Esq	Ditto	Ditto	25
N. Fernandez, Esq	Ditto	from September 1853 to August 1854	25
Bapoo Jugonnath Josey, Esq	Ditto	Ditto	25
Wishwanath Atmaram, Esq	Ditto	Ditto	30
Ramchunder Gopall, Esq	Ditto	Ditto	25
Dhunjeebhoy Framjee, Esq., Subscription for one year from November 1853 to October 1854			25
Meerza Ali Mahomed Khan, Esq	Ditto	Ditto	25
Hormusjee Jehangheer, Esq	Ditto	Ditto	25
Jeejeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy, Esq	Ditto	Ditto	25
Cursetjee Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Esq., Subscription for one year from December 1853 to November 1854			25
Bapoojee Narayen Sett, Esq	Ditto	Ditto	50
		Total Rupees	735

List of Donations to the Bombay Association, received from 1st September 1853 up to 31st August 1854.

Names.	Amount of Donations.
Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq	300
Furdoonjee and Dorabjee Framjee Cola, Esqrs	100
Rughoonath Narayen, Esq	25
Dossabhoy Bomonjee Nagpoorwalla, Esq	25
Hurrichund Narayen, Esq	50
Total Rupees	500

Nowrozjee Furdoonjee,

Venayeckrow Jugonnathjee,

Joint Secretaries, Bombay Association.

Bombay Association Office,
1st September, 1854.

APPENDIX H.

Alphabetical List of the ordinary Members of the Bombay Association, entitled to vote.

Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady.
Ardaseer Framjee.
A. Geo. DeGa.
Bomonjee Hormusjee Wadia.
Bomonjee Framjee Camajee.
Byramjee Hormusjee Camajee.
Braz Fernandez.
Bhawoo Dajee.
Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.
Bapoojee Narayensett.
Cursetjee Nasserwanjee Camajee.
Cowasjee Jehangheer.
Cursetjee Furdonjee.
Cazee Mahomed Yoosooff Moorghay.
Casumbhoy Nathabhoy.
Cursetjee Jamsetjee Cursetjee.
Dhunjeebhoy Nasserwanjee Camajee.
Dawood Sassoon.
Dossabhoy Hormusjee Camajee.
Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee.
Dorabjee Nasserwanjee Camajee (Canton.)
Dadabhoy Byramjee Bunajee.
Dorabjee Burjorjee.
Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Nasserwanjee.
Dadabhoy Nowrojee.
Framjee Nusserwanjee.
Hormusjee Jehangheer.
Hormusjee Pestonjee Bottlewala.
Jugonnathjee Sunkersett.
Jehangheer Framjee Jusawura.
Jhuverchund Nurseydass.
Jeejeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee.
Keshowrow Shivram Josey, (Poona.)
Kristnarow Wittul, (Poona.)
Keru Luxmon Chhutry, (Poona.)
Limjee Manockjee.
Luxamon Hurrichunderjee.
Luxmeechund Nurseydass.
Mahomed Ameen Rogay.
Muncherjee Jamsetjee Wadia.
Manockjee Nasserwanjee Petty.
Muncherjee Framjee Camajee.
Muncherjee Hormusjee Camajee.
Manockjee Nowrojee Wadia.
Meerza Ally Mahomed Khan Shoostry.
Nasserwanjee Muncherjee Camajee.
Narayen Dinnanathjee.
Nowrozjee Furdoonjee.
N. Fernandez.
Pestonjee Framjee Camajee.
Pestonjee Hormusjee Camajee.
Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee.
Pallonjee Dorabjee Ranjee.
Rustomjee Jamsetjee.
Ruttonjee Eduljee Bottlewala.
Rughoonathdass Buxiram.
Ramchunder Gopall.
Succaram Luxmonjee.
Sorabjee Jamsetjee.
Shaik Ahmed Kubhay.
Shamrow Ramchunder.
Toolseedass Nurseydass.
Vurjeevandass Madhowdass.
Wishwanath Atmaram.

APPENDIX I.

Alphabetical List of Donors to the Bombay Association, entitled to attend the General Meetings and to copies of the publications of the Association.

Anuntram Sewpursad.
Ardaseer Furdoonjee Limjee.
Ardaseer Rustomjee Mocashee.
Aspundiarjee Temooljee Memwalla.
Ameeroodin and Jafferbhoy, (Canton.)
Ahmedbhoy Rhemutoola, (Canton.)
Arjoondass Soorujmul.
Abdool Aly Ebrahim & Co. (Canton.)
Bomonjee Jeejeebhoy.
Burjorjee Rustomjee Chinaee.
Byramjee Cowasjee Bottlewalla.
Byramjee Cooverjee Bhabha, (Canton.)
Byramjee Heerajee Cola.
Bomonjee Hoosungjee, (Canton.)
Byramjee Nowrojee Futakia, (Canton.)
Burjorjee Rustomjee Modey.
Byramjee Nanabhoy Framjee.
Burjorjee Hormusjee Harda, (Canton.)
Cooverjee Hormusjee Bhabha.
Cowasjee Dhunjee Powwalla.
Cowasjee Eduljee Modey.
CowasjeeNanabhoy Dawer.
Cowasjee Palunjee & Co., (Canton.)
Cowasjee Hormusjee Chenoy, (Canton.)
Cursetjee Dadabhoy Wadia.
Cursetjee Rustomjee Camajee.
Cursetjee and Jehangheer Hormusjee Chinaee.
Cursetjee Rustomjee Wadia.
Cursetjee & Muncherjee Bomanjee Bunthukey.
Cowasjee Shapoorjee Lungrana.
Cowasjee Eduljee Khumbata.
Dadabhoy Rustomjee Patell.
Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy, (Canton.)
Darashaw and Rustomjee Dhunjeeshaw.
Dosa Parpia, (Canton.)
Dadabhoy Nowrojee Bengallee.
Dinshaw Eduljee Lamna.
Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy.
Dinshaw Framjee Cayasna, (Canton.)
Dadabhoy Nasserwanjee Modey & Co. (Canton.)
Dhunjee Curmalee.
Eduljee Bomanjee.
Eduljee Framjee & Co.
Eduljee and Hormusjee Augboatwalla.
Eduljee Framjee Sons, & Co., (Canton.)
Eduljee Nasserwanjee Colabawalla.
Fuckeerjee Rustomjee (Canton.)
Framjee Nasserwanjee & Co.
Gangjee Natha.
Govindjee Lukhmichund.
Guneshdass Crustnajee.

Hajee Joosub Balladina.
Heerjee Jehangheer.
Heerjeebhoy Ardaseer and Co. (Canton.)
Homjee Cursetjee Dady.
Hormusjee Framjee Chinaee.
Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee.
Hormusjee Framjee Mehta.
Hormusjee Shapoorjee's Sons.
Hurkison Bhojraj.
Hubibbhoy Ebrahim, (Canton.)
Hurrichunder Narayenjee.
Jugonnath Ramjus.
Jaitha Jairaz.
Jalbhoy Dorabjee Omriger.
Jehangheer Ardaseer's Sons.
Jehangheer and Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia.
Jemsetjee Eduljee Athaijee, (Canton.)
Kessow Jadowjee.
Khan Mahomed Alladinbhoy, (Canton.)
Kesa Wagjee.
Liladhur Mohunjee.
Lukmeedass Govindjee.
Limjeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy Moonshee (Canton.)
Manockjee and Jamsetjee Cursetjee
Manockjee Nanabhoy Daver.
Meerza Goolam Hoosein Khan Shoostry.
Merwanjee Heerjeebhoy's Sons.
Muncherjee Burjorjee Modey.
Munguldass Nathoobhoy.
Manockjee Jamasjee.
Nowrojee Ardaseer Daver.
Nasserwanjee Ardaseer Bhanja, (Canton.)
Nowrojee Nanabhoy Framjee.
Nursey Natha.
Nasserwanjee Cursetjee Dady.
Pallonjee Dorabjee Meherjee.
Pallonjee Dhunjee's Sons.
Pallonjee Framjee Mehta.
Pestonjee Hormusjee's Sons.
Pestonjee Dinshawjee, (Canton.)
Pestonjee Ruttonjee Shroff.
Pochajee Framjee & Co.
Purshotumdass Pranjeevandass.
Pestonjee Byramjee Cola, (Canton.)
Pallonjee Nasserwanjee Patell, (Canton.)
Raghoonath Narayen.
Rughoonathdass Bunsiram.
Rustomjee Burjorjee Modey.
Rustomjee Dadabhoy Camajee.
Rustomjee Ruttonjee & Co. (Canton.)
Rustomjee Byramjee Chinaee. (Canton.)
Rustomjee Ruttonjee Wadia.
Shapoorjee Nowrojee Pochajee.
Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee.
Sorabjee Jeejeebhoy.
Sorabjee Framjee Nasserwanjee.
Sassoon David Sassoon, (Canton.)
Shapoorjee Byramjee, (Canton.)
Sorabjee Wachaghandy.
Shumsoodin Shoojawoodin and Co. (Canton.)
Seorujmull Hurgovindrai.
Samjee Visram, (Canton.)
Tarachund Ramchund.
Tarachund Seetaram.
Thaverbhoy Moolanee, (Canton.)
Tyabjee Bhoymeeah.
Vuriaya Gocul.
Vully Mahomed Alloobhoy, (Canton.)
Wagjee Natha.

બોમબે આશોશીએશન

ફેવે•નાંમની•મંડલીની•

બીજાં•વરશની•ઉપજ•નીપજનો•

એકેવાલ*

તથા તારીખ ૫ મી જાંનેવારી શને ૧૮૫૫ ને દીંને ભરા

ેલી મોટી શલાની આગલ કારોબાર મંડલીઈ

ગુજારેલો તથા ઈ શલાઈ બાકાલ રાખેલો

રપોરટ*

તથા પધારો*

બોમબે•આશોશીએશને•છપાવી•પરગટ•

કરેઓ છે*

મુમબઈ•મધે•

મુમબાઈ શમાચારનાં છાપાખાંતામાં છાપેઓછે*

શને ૧૮૫૫ ઈશવી*

અનુક્રમણિકા *

શરૂ *

બોમ્બએ આશોશીએશનની બીજાં વરશની જેઠોટી શભાની ઉ
પજ નીપજનો અેહેવાલ. ૧
બોમ્બએ આશોશીએશનની કારોબાર મંડલીઈ ગુજરેલો બી
જાં વરશનો રપોરટ. ૨૩

વ્યા રો *

ગુમ્બઅઈની શરકારે બોમ્બએ આશોશીએશનનાં શેકરેટરીઅો
જોગ લખેલો પતર. ૫૪
માહેલા હેરગાં ઈશગાલ કાશ કોરટો ટિલેજે નાંખટી રકમ
નાં ગાંડાં હેરોણાંની કોરટો કાહાડવા વીશે બોમ્બએ આ
શોશીએશને ફીનકુશનાંનાં નેક નાંગદાર ઠાવરનર જેનરલ
ઈન કાઉનશીલને કરેલી અરજી. ૫૫
પેટી શેશનની કોરટનાં આશેશરનો ગોકોડો કાહાડી નાંખ્યા
શાકુંકરેલા બારાનાં બરડાની વીરૂધ્ધમાં બોમ્બએ આશોશીએ
શનનાં બીજલશીઅો તથા ગુમ્બઅઈનાં બીજા ઠાગઠી
રેહેવાશીઅો ફીનકુશનાંનાં નેક નાંગદાર ઠાવરનર જે
નરલ ઈન કાઉનશીલને કરેલી અરજી તથા શરકારનો
જવાબ. ૬૩
ગુજરાતના શેકરેટરી બ્રમે કાહાડેલી ઈશગાલ કાશ કોરટોનાં ગુ
કદમાં ગાંડાની હેલાઈ હેરીકરેલી ઈ અેકટી કરવા શારૂ
બોમ્બએ આશોશીએશનનાં બીજલશીઅો તથા ગુમ્બઅઈનાં
બીજા ઠાંગઠી રેહેવાશીઅોઈ ફીનકુશનાંનાં નેક નાંગદાર
ઠાવરનર જેનરલ ઈન કાઉનશીલને કરેલી અરજી. ૬૯
તારીખ ૧ લી શપટેમ્બર શને ૧૮૫૩ થીતે તારીખ ૩૧ મી આ
ગશટ શને ૧૮૫૪ સુધી વશુલ થએલા બોમ્બએ આશોશીએ
શનનાં દર વરશનાં લવાજમોનાં તથા બખશેશનાં રૂપીઆની ટીપ ૭૬
બોમ્બએ આશોશીએશનનાં બીજલશીઅો કે જેઅો કોલ આપ
વાનો હક કરાવેછે તેઅોનાં નાંગની ટીપ*. ૭૯
જે ગણીઅોઈ બોમ્બએ આશોશીએશનને બખશેશ તરકે નાંણાં
આપેઆય અને જે જેકોટી શભામાં બીરાજવાનો હક
કરાવેય નથી જેઅોને આશોશીએશને પરઠાટ પરેલાં પુશત
કો મલેઆં જોઈઈ તેઅોનાં નાંગની ટીપ. ૮૧

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તારીખ• ૫ મી•જાનેવારી•શને• ૧૮૫૫ ને• દંને•ફે•પાછલા• પોફેારનાં• ૩૫ ફલાફને• ખભલે•શે ઠ•પ્રરાંમજી•નશારવાંનજીનાં•ફેાટ•ખલેનાં• રેફેવાનાં• ઘર•ખલે•ખેામખે•ખાશેાશીફિશાનની•બીજા•વરશ ની• મેાફેાટી•શલા•લરાલ•ફતી•તેફેની•ઉપજ• નીપજનેા• ફિેવાલ*

ફેાજર*

ફિ•શલાનાં•મીજલશીખેા• તથા•ખાશરેા•ખાપ નારાખેા*

શેઠ જગાનનાંથજી શંકરશેઠ—શરનશીન*
શેઠ ખભનજી ફેારબજજી વાડીખા—નાખિે શરનશીન*
કાજી શાફેિખ મફમદ ઈઉશુપ મુરગે*
શેઠ•પ્રરાંબ્રજી નશારવાંનજી*
શેઠ ખાંણેિકજી નશારવાંનજી*
શેઠ શેાફેારાખજી જભશેદજી*
શેઠ મનજીલાઈ ખરશેદજી*
શેઠ અરદેશર ખરશેદજી દાદી*
શેઠ ખરશેદજી નશારવાંનજી કાંબાજી*
શેઠ મનજીલાઈ નશારવાંનજી કાંબાજી*
શેઠ વરજીવનદાશ ખાધવદાશ*
મીરજાં અલી મફમદ ખાંન શુશતરી*
પરેાશેશર દાદાલાઈ નવરેાજજી*
શેઠ મનજીલાઈ પ્રરાંબ્રજી*
મીં• ખરાશ પ્રરનાંનડશ*
શેઠ બેફેરાંબ્રજી જીજીલાઈ*
ડાકટર લાઉ દાજી*

શેઠ પ્રભુદાસજી ફોરબજી ખામાજી*
શેઠ નારાયણ દીનાનાથજી*
શેઠ દાદાભાઈ ખેરેરાંમજી*
શેઠ જીજીભાઈ ધનજીભાઈ*
શેઠ નવરોજી ભાઈખીમજી*
શેઠ ખરદેશર પરાંમજી*
શેઠ નરોત્તમદાસ ખાખુદાશ*
શેઠ દિલજી ખમનજી*
શેઠ પેશતનજી નવરોજજી પોરેામાજી*
શેઠ રઘુનાથ નારાયણ*
શેઠ જીવણજી પેશતનજી*
શેઠ વીશવનાથ ખાતમારાંમ*
શેઠ ખેરેરાંમજી નાંદાનાંભાઈ પરાંમજી*
શેઠ નવરોજજી નાંનાંભાઈ*
શેઠ શોરેારાખજી પેશતનજી પરાંમજી*
શેઠ ફોરબજજી પેશતનજી પરાંમજી*
શેઠ ખાવશજી દિલજી ખંભાતા*
શેઠ શુજાઉદીન ભઈખિજી*
શેઠ નવરોજજી પરડુનજી તથા વીનાયકરાવ જગાનનાથજી
શેકરેટેરીઓ*

ફિરાલાનુ ઝાંખ નોવાશારૂ આવેલા ઘરશથો*

શેઠ ખરશેદજી ખંભશેદજી*
પરોરેશર પરેજર*
શેઠ દિલજી ખરશેદજી*
શેઠ ખરજોરજી વીકાજી*
શેઠ જનારધન રાંમચંદર*
શેઠ રાવજી નાશકરજી*

શેઠ દાદાભાઈ દિલજી*
શેઠ જાંહ્યાંગીર ખરજોરજી*
શેઠ ડોશાભાઈ પુરાંમજી*
શેઠ પાંડુરંગ દીનાનાથજી*
શેઠ બેહેરાંમજી ખરશેદજી*
શેઠ પીરોજશા મેહેરજીભાઈ*
શેઠ પુરાંમજી માંણેકજી*
શેઠ મેહરવાંનજી હોરમજજી*
શેઠ નાહાનાંભાઈ હરીદાશ*
ડાક્ટર ખરજોરજી દોરાબજી*
ડાક્ટર ગોમશ*
ડાક્ટર અરદેશર જમશેદજી*
શેઠ કાવશજી નશરવાંનજી*
શેઠ શોહોરાબજી હોરમજી મેહેતા*
શેઠ શદાનંદ તરીમબકજ*
શેઠ પેશતનજી બેરાંમજી*
શેઠ હરીચંદ શદાશીવ*
શેઠ ધુવરજી જવાજી*
શેઠ હોરમજી દિલજી*
શેઠ મેમોબાદ મનચેરજી*
મુલાં મહમદ મકબા*
શેખ હશન મુરગે*
શેઠ હોરમજી બમનજી*
શેઠ જમનાદાશ શેવકલાલ*
શેઠ બીનાકિ હરીચંદર*
શેઠ બાબાજી કાશીનાથ*

શેઠ નારાયણ બાલકૃષ્ણના*
શેઠ શદાશીવ વીશવનાથજી
શેઠ પાંડુરંગ રાગોબા*
શેઠ કાન્હાનદાસ નારાણદાસ*
શેઠ મોરોબા દામોધરજી*
શેઠ માધવરાવ આનંતાજ*
શેઠ વામનરાવ રામચંદર*
શેઠ આતમારામ માધવજી*
શેઠ નેમુલજી જંમશેદજી દેશાઈ*
મોલવી શેખ અલી બીન શેખ ઈલરાઈમ*
શેઠ રામકૃશણા નારાયણ*
શેઠ જનારદન બાલાજી*
શેઠ બીનજોબા લખશમનજી*
શેઠ ગોવીનદ વીશરામ*
શેઠ પરશોતમ મોકૂનદાશ*
મોદી ફેમશરો હોરમજજી*
શેઠ રામચંદર લખમણજી*
શેઠ પેશતનજી રતનજી ફોહોલા*
શેઠ બમનજી પેશતનજી*
શેઠ કૃશનમજી રતનજી*
શેઠ કુવરજી રશનમજી મોદી*
શેઠ પેશતનજી જાંહાંગીર*
શેઠ ફેમશરૂ હોરમજજી આલપાઈવાલા*
શેઠ દાદાભાઈ માણેકજી વખારીઆ*
શેઠ પાલણજી દોરાબજી*
શેઠ કિલજી નશરવાનજી તથા બીજા ઘરશોબા*

ફિ•શ્લાના•શ્રરનશીન•શેઠ•જગાનનાંથજી•શંક
રશેઠે•શ્લાનુ•ક્રાંમ•શરૂ•ક્રરતી•વેલાઈ•નીયે•ક્રરેલુ•લા
શાણ••ગુજરાતીમેા•ક્રરી•શંલલાવેઉ*

"બેામબે આશેાશીએશનની ક્રારેાબ્ાર મંડલીઈ બીજાં વરશનેા રપેાર્ટ તઈઆર ક્રરેમેા છે તે તમારી આગલ રજુ ક્રરવા શારૂ ત મેાને આજ દીને અતરે તેડા ક્રરેઆછે*ફિ રપેાર્ટ ઘણાં દીવશ આગ મચથી તમારી આગલ રજુ ક્રરવેા જોઈતેા હતેા *ફિ બાબતમાં જે ક્રાંઈ ઢીલ પડીછે તેનેા ક્રાંઈક્રિ ખેાલાશેા ક્રરવાની અગાતછે*મુમબઈ ની શરક્રારને તથા ધારા•બાંધનારી શલાને ફ્રેટલીક્રિ અગાતની અરજી એા તઈઆર ક્રરીને મેાક્રલવાનાં ક્રાંમમાં ક્રારેાબ્ાર મંડલી તથા શેઅ રટેરીએા થેાડુક્રિ થઉં રેાક્રાઈઆ હતા માંટે ઠેડવેલા વખતે બીજેા રપેાર્ટ તઈઆર ક્રરીને રજુ ક્રરવાને તેએાથી બની આલીઉ નહી* ગઈઆ વરશમાં ક્રમીટીઈ જે ક્રાંમ ક્રરીઆંછે તેણેના ફિ રપેાર્ટમાં મુ. બતેશરૂણેવાલ તમારા બાંણેઆમાં આવશે* ફિ ઉપરથી તમારા જોઈઆમેા આવશે જે જે ક્રાંમ તમેાઈક્રમીટીને શવાધીન ક્રરેમાંછે તે ક્રાં મ બજાવવામાં ક્રમીટીઈ ક્રશી આલશાઈ ક્રરી નથી અને પેાતાની શમ જ તથા શક્રતી પરમાંણે પેાતાનેા અધીકાર બજાવવાની તેઓઈ ન જવીજ ક્રરીછે* ફુ અરજ ક્રરૂય ક્રે આશેાશીએશનના શેક્રરેટેરી બી૦ ન વરેાજજી પૂરકુનજી ફિ તશદી લઈને ફિ રપેાર્ટ તમારી આગલ વાં ચી શંલલાવવેા* "

તે પછે ક્રારેાબ્ાર મંડલીઈ બેામબે આશેાશીએશનનાં બીજાશીએા ને ગુજરેલેા બીજાં વરશનેા રપેાર્ટ શરનશીનનાં કરાથી બી૦નવરેા જજી પૂરકુનજીઈ ગુજરાતીમાં વાંચી શંલલાવેએા*

પછે નીચે લખી જણાંવેલા ઠરાવ શધલાએાનાં ફિમતથી પશાર માિા*

ઠરાવ• ૧ લો*

શેઠ નરોત્તમદાસ ભાંધવદાસે ઠરાવ કરવાની તલાંજાળ કરીજે—

“ કૂવડાં જે રીપોરટ વંચાઈઓ તેણે કબુલ રાખવો અને ઈ રીપોરટની બાકેલીનકલો આશોશીએશનનાં મેમબરો તથા શબશકચ ઈબરોને પોંચતી કરવી ” *

ઈદરખાશતને શેઠ ધનજીભાઈ ખરશેદજી ટેકો આપેઓ અને શ વ કોઈ ઈ કિ મતથી કબુલ રાખી*

ઠરાવ• ૨ જો*

શેઠ જીવાજી પેરાનનજી ઠરાવ કરવાની તલાંજાળ કરીજે—

“ બોમબે આશોશીએશનનાં પરેશીડેનટ અથવા શરનશીન તથા વા ઈશ પરેશીડેનટ અથવા નામેબે શરનશીન તથા મેનેજીંગ કમીટીનાં મે મબરો અથવા કારોબાર મંડલીનાં બમીદારીઓઈ મેહેનત લઈને ખબરદારીથી આશોશીએશનનો કારોબાર ઠરિઆં વરશમાં ચલાવે ઓ તેટલા માટે આઈ શનાઈ તેવોનો ઉપકાર માંનવો ” *

ઈદરખાશતને ટેકો આપતી વેલાઈ શેઠ ધનજીભાઈ પ્રરાંભ જી નીચે લખી જાણાંવેલુ ભાશાણ કરેઉ*

“ આઈ વેલાઈ તમને માકારા વીચાર કહી શંભલાવવાની મકને જે જોગવાઈ મલીય તેણેનો લાભ લેતી વેલાઈ કુ કેવેવાને વાજબી ધારૂય કે રપોરટમાં કહી જાણાંવેલી બાબદો ઉપર માકા રા નમનજી લરેલા વીચાર પુરતી રીતે હાલમાં કહી જાણાંવવા ને મેં તઈઆરી કરી નથી પણ માતરે થોડાઈક અલીપરાઈ આ પવાની કુ રજા માંગુય અને આશા રાખુય કે જે વખાણવા જોગ કાંમ આપણે માંથે લીધુય તે કાંમ મોકેકુ અગતનુછે તે વીશે માકારી પુરતી ખાતરી થાઈય માંટે કુ જે વીચાર કહી શંભલાવુ તેં નામનજુર કરવા જોગ નજર આવશે નકી* શબલાઓને જાં ણીતુ છે કે આશોશીએશનની શરુના જે દંનથી અતરે માકાડીય તે

દુનમી કિશના વીરો તથા કિશનાકિ જે ક્રાંત્ર ગ્રાંથે લીધુય તે ક્રાંત્ર કિ શનાથી બની શકશે કે નહી તે વીરો ઈંગ્લેંડ તથા ફ્રીનકુશનાંન મ મે વણાંકિ બબરદાર શબશોકિ જુદાં જદાં ગ્રત આપેઆંય* કિ શના ની વીકુમ્રાં જે ગ્રત આપેઆમાં આવેઆંય તેફ્રેની આણઘટતી રીતે ન લકુ વજન કરી દેખાડવાની કિ પલલરખી ઈચ્છા રાખેઆ વીનાં કુ કેફ્રેવા ગ્રાંગુયદ્રે આકિ દેશમાં તથા ઈંગલંડ ગ્રપે યંનચલ ઈઉરોપી અનોકિ આપણી તરફેણમાં ઘણાંકિ તથા ફ્રીગ્રની ગ્રત આપેઆંય તે વજનમાં વધારેછે* આપણો ગ્રતલબ કિછે જે બં રેખરા કિવાલનો ફ્રેલાવો કરવો અને જાંકાં સુધી આપણે કિ ગ્રતલબથી ફરીકિ નહી તથા જાંકાં સુધી આપણે જિ ધારણાં રાખીકિ તાંકાં સુધી આપણને કોઈની ધાશતી કરવી જોઈકિ નહી* કેફ્રેવાને ખુશાલી ઉપજેય કે બોગબે આશોશીકિશન કાકાડેઆ પછે બેકિ વરશમાં જેટલું ક્રાંત્ર કિ શનાકિ કરેઉંય તે જોકિઆથી આપણને મોફ્રેટો ફલટ છુટેય* "બોગબે આશોશીકિશન" નાં જેફ્રેવી બીજી કોઈ શના ફ્રેની આગગમય નીક લી ફ્રેકિ ફ્રેવું આકિ કુકુમતનાં દેશની તવારીખમાં નોધાકિલુ નથી* કિ શનાનો કરોબાર કિ શનાની ગ્રતલબ પરમાંણે મોફ્રેટી ફ્રીગ્રત ત થા ચાલાકીથી અને તે શાથે ફ્રેવીતો ઘટતી કોશેશ અને બબરદારીથી ગ્રલાવેઆમાં આવેઆંયકે તે ઉપરથી આપણાં અંતકરણથી કિ શના ને આશરો આપીકિ ફ્રેવા કુકનો કિ શનાકિ નમુનો બતલાવેઆંય* આ પણાં દેશીઓનાં સુખ તથા કલેઆણનો વધારો કરવાશારૂ કિ શના જે તજવીજ કરેય તે બરેબર વખાણવા જોગછે* કિ ક્રાંત્રમાં આબ કુવાલા તથા કાબેલીકિત ધુરાવનાર પારશી ફ્રીનકુ તથા મુશલમાંન લોકો પેફ્રેલ વેફ્રેલાં દીલોજાંનથી કિશંપ થાકિઆય તે જોકિઆથી આપણને કેફ્રેવી મોફ્રેટી ખુશાલી ઉપજેય ? આપણું ક્રાંત્ર છાતી રાખીને તથા બેપરીકર રીતે મેફ્રેનત લઈને કરતી વેલાકિ આપણને આકિ યાત વીશરવી નહી જોઈકિકે જેફ્રેવાં ડાકાપણાથી તથા જેફ્રે

થી શવંલાવીક રીતે આજે સુધી આપણું ક્રાંત્ર આપણા ચલાવે
તા આવેઆય તેવીજ રીતે હવે પછેથી ચલાવવું જોઈએ*આપણને
ઘણીકિ અડચણા લાગવવી પડીય પણ ઘણીકિ અડચણા મટાંવવા
માં આપણા પ્રતેહ પાંચેઆય તે ઉપરથી આપણી મંડલીને જે માં
ન તથા મરતબો મલેઆય તે ઉપરથી કું કેવાને ધટારત જાંણવુય
કે આપણી મંડલી હવે કોકિ થાઈ યુકીય વેલું જાંણવું જોઈએ
અને આપણાં દેશીઓનાં હકમાં લાલ થાઈ તેટલાશારૂ આપણા જે
કોશેશ કરીએ તેવેમાં કશો અટકાવ થાઈ વેવી રીતની અડચણ હવે
આવી પડશે નહી* આઈ વેલાઈ મેં જે અલીપરાઈ આપેઆય તે કા
ગા અથવા ખાંમી લરેલા નજર આવેતો તમોઈ કુરપા કરીને દરગુજર
કરવી* કું ધારૂય કે આપણી આશોશીએશને બેઈ વાત ઉપર ધ્યેમાં
નં પોહોચાડવું જોઈએ તેમાં પેહલી ઈ કે શોધ તથા ખોલ
કાઢાડવા શારૂ તથા આપણાં દેશીઓની અવશથામાં સુધારો થાઈ
શકે તેવી બાબદો વીશે લાંબાડ કરવાશારૂ કિ જયુકની "કિંગ્સ
ફીકેટીવ કમીટી" ટિલેજે"ક્રાંત્ર ચલાવનારી મંડલી"આપણી શાલા
ઈ મુકરર કરવી જોઈએ* અને શારીપઠે તજવીજ તથા પુરતી રીં
તે તૈયાર કરેઆ પછે તેવી બાબદોના શારની ઈ મંડલીઈ શર વેથી
મોહોટા શતાવાલાઓ ઉપર મોકલવાશારૂ અરજીઓ તઈઆર કર
વી જોઈએ* બીજું કિંગ્સ આશોશીએશનને ધટેય કે કિ મુશારેદર શેં
કરેટેરી રાખે* આપણને ધટેય કે કિ કેવો કેવેદાર રાખીઈ કે જે
ધણી આશોશીએશનના ક્રાંત્રની પછવાડે શવલું મેમાંનલગાડે તથા
ઈ શાલાનો કારોબાર ચલાવેઆ શીવાઈ બીજું કાંઈ ક્રાંત્ર કરે નહી*
આપણી શાલા હાલમાં જે રીતે ઉભી થાઈલીછે તે રીતે કેવા કેવે
દારની મદદની ઘણી અગાતછે* કારોબાર મંડલીઈ ગાઆં બેઈ વરશ
સુધી જે વખાંણવા જોગ મેકેનત લીધીય તે ઉપરથી તેઓનો ઘણો
ઉપકાર માંનવો જોઈએ* કું તેઓને મજબુતીથી તલાંમણ કરૂય
કે મારેલા દેશ મધે આપણાં દેશીઓની કેવેવી હાલતછે તે ઉપર

તેઓ પ્રેમાંન પોંદ્યોંચાડે* તેઓ જે દુખ તથા વીપત ભોગવેછે તેને નુ નીવારણ થાઈ તેવો ઉપાઈ કરવો જોઈઈયે* જેમકે શ્રી થાણાં તં થા સુરત વગેરે ખીજાં શેહેરો મધેથી જે લોકો મુમબઈની અદાલત ખા તે દાદ માંગવા શારૂ આવેછે તેઓનો ઈનશાપ થાઈઆની આગમ ચ અતરે ઘણાં દીવશ સુધી તેઓને અટકી રેહેવુ પડેચ* હાલમાં જે રીપોરટ વંચાઈઆચ તેની ૧૯ મી કલંમમાં જે અલીપરાઈ કે શ્રી જણાંવેઆચ તેની શાથે કુ શલી રીતે કિ મલતો થાઉચ તેછે જે શ્રી હીનદુશતાંનમાં ગાંગઠીઓને વટલાવીને ખરીશટીઆંન કરવાશા રૂ તથા બાઈ દેશનાં લોકો જે જુદા જુદા ધરમ પાલેછે તે ધરમ નો નાશ કરવાશારૂ "મીશનેરીઓ" કિ જે નીશાલો કાઢીચ તેને આપણી શરકાર નાંણાંની મદદ આપવા માંગેચ તે તીશે વાંધા લી ધાચ તે વટતાછે* તમારૂ પ્રેમાંન પોંદ્યોચાડવા શારૂ કલાંમણ કરીને શેવટે કુ બાઈ શભાને ખાતરીથી જણેર કરૂચ કે મારા ઘણાંઈ કે માંનીતા દેશતો તથા દેશીઓ કે જેવોને કુ મારી આશપાશ જોઉચ તેઓની શંગાથે બાઈ વખાંણવાજોગ કાંમમાં શામેલ થવાનો મકને જેવો હક મલેઓચ તેતીજ ખુશી ઉપજેચ તે કાંમને કું દીલો જાંનચીં યા કુચ*"

ઉપલી દરખાશત શભલાઓઈ એકમતથી કબુલ રાખી*

ઠરાવ ૩ જો*

પરોપ્રેશર દાદાભાઈ નવરોજજીએ દરખાશત કીધી જે—

"શને ૧૮૫૨ નાં વરશમાં" બોમબે આશોશીએશન" કેવે નાંમની મંડલી કાઢાડી તેવાર પછે હીનદુશતાંનની શુધરાઈ કરવાના તથા શારી રીતે રાજ કારોબાર ચલાવવાનાં માંગલામા જેટલું કાંમ બની આવેઉચ તે કાંમ આ શભાને કેવુંતો ઉલટ ભરેલું નજર આ વેચ કે આં શભા બોમબે આશોશીએશનનાં મીજબશીઓને વીનંતી કરેચ કે તેઓઈ પોતાની મંડલી કાયમ અને ચાલુ રાખવી તથા જેકેનો પ્રેલાવો કરવો તથા તેઓઈ આ કાંમની પછવાડે લાગવું તથા બમ

ણી મેરેનત લઈને તથા ફ્રેશેશ કરીને ક્રાંમ કરવું તથા જાંકાંશુધી શધલી ફાજત પુરી પડે તથા શધલાં દુખનો ઉપાત્રે આઈ તાંકાંશુધી શ્રી ફાનકુશતાંન મધ્રેનાં અંને તે શાથ્રે શ્રી ઈગ્લેંડમધ્રેનાં શતા વાલા ઓને આઈ દેશની ફાજતો તથા દુખો વખતે વખત જહેર કરતા રે હેવું*"

એ દરખાશત કરતી વેલાઈ પરોશ્રેશર દાદાલાઈ નવરોજજીએ નીચે લખી જણાંવેઆ પરમાણે કહી જણાવેઉં*

"આઈ દરખાશતનો ખોલાશો કરવા શારૂ કું થોડાઅેક વી ચાર કહી જણાંવવાની રજા માંગુચ* આપણી શરકાર શ્રી રીતે ક્રારોબાર ચલાવેય તે વીશે ચોકશાઈ રાખવાશારૂ તથા દુખનાં ઉ પાઈ કરવા શારૂ આ શલા ક્રાફ્રાડેઆમાં આવીચ* તમને શધલા ઓને ખબરછે ફ્રેંઈનશાંન જે કાંઈ શરવેથી શારી ફ્રેશેશ કરેચ તથા જે ખાંતાં ઉતાં કરેચ તે ખાંત્રી લરેલાં હોઅેચ પણ ફાલમાં આપણાં ઉપર જે અમલ ચાલેછે તેની ધણીખરી ખાંત્રીનો આપણાને પોતાને ઉપાઈ કરવાની પરજછે* ફ્રીનકુશતાંનની કુકુમત ચલાવવાનાં ક્રા ગેદા તથા ધારા બાંધવામાં આપણી ચાલચલણ તથા ધરમ ઉપર નજર પોંહોંચાડવી જોઈઅેચ અને આપણાં કુકમાં શરવેથી શારૂ શું છે તે બતલાવી આપવા શારૂ આપણાં શીવાઅે બીજા ફ્રોણ વધારે લાકિછે? ગાંમડી દાખલ તથા પરજા દાખલ એ આપણી મોહોટી પરજછે તે પરજ આપણે અદા નહી કરીઈ તો આપણી બીજી શધલી મેરેનત ફ્રોકટ જાચે અને તે મેરેનત આડે રશતે લીધેલી ફ્રેરેવાઈ* કુવડાં જે રપોરટ વાંચેઆમાં આવેઅેમા, તેમાં ફ્રેટલાઅેક બેગારજ શધશે કે જેવોઅે ફ્રીનકુશતાંનની શુધરાઈનાં માંમલામાં ઘણી વખાણવા જોગ મેરેનત લીધીચ* કું અે શબ્ધ શોને "બેગારજ" નો બેતાબ્ધ આપું તે બેતાબ્ધ પણ શેરેલી રીતે મેલવાઈ શકાતો નથી અને તે બેતાબ્ધ કુમેશાં મોહોટાં માંણ સ રેલો ફ્રેરેવાચિ* ડાનબી શીમૌર જેરેવા પરઉપકારી ધરશ્રો પોતે

જતે એટલી બધી કશટી લોગવીને તથા ગાંઠનો ખરચ કરીને પ
રાએમા લોકોને વાશતે મેરેનત લીએય તારે તેએાને જોઈને શું
આપણને લજવાવવું નહી જોઈએ કે આશોશીએશન હાલમાં
જેટલી થોડી પુંજી તથા શકતી મરાવેય તેટલી થોડી પુંજી તથા શકતી
થી આપણે પોતાનું કાંમ કરીએય ટી આપણી પોતાની પુરજ શું છે
તે આપણાં ખરા તથા અજમાવેલા દોશત ગીશતર શીગ્રેરે રેવીતો
શુલાખીત રીતે અને રેવીતો અછી રીતે બતલાવી આપીય કે મા
રારા શબ્દોને બદલે મેરેનાં શબ્દો વાપરીને કું તે વાત કહી
જણાવ્યય* માંટે ગીશતર શીગ્રેરે શરજશીનનાં ઘર ગ્રથે જે લા
શણ કરેલું હતું અને જે રાશન ગોપનાર નાંમનાં પતરમાં
લીખતવાર પરગટ થાએય તેમાંથી કુ થોડાકિ પુકરા વાંચી શંભલા
વવાની રજા માંગેય* કિ ધરશથે કહુ હતુ જે—

" કિ વરશની વાત ઉપર ઈંગલંડમાં કોઈ શખશ હીનકુશતાંન
" ની કુમીકત વાપ્રેપ નહી હતુ* પ્રાતરે હુઈમાં જે લડાઈમાં પ્રતે
" રેાં થતી હતી તે ઈમા કોઈ વરતમાંન પતરમાં કાંઈ જુજ છુટા
" છવઈમા હીનકુશતાંન લીશે પુકરા આવતા હતા તે શીવાઈ બીજુ
" કશુ જાહેર નહી હતુ*પણ હમણાં દર મહીને તેએાની હીનકુ
" શતાંન વીશેની માંહીતગારીમાં વધારો થતો જાછે કાંઈજે હાલમાં
" ઘણીકિ શારી મેાપડીએા તથા મેાપાંનીમાં તથા તમારી તરપની
" અરજીએાની મારપતે તાંહાં ઘણી કુમીકત બાહેર પડીય અને
" હવે તમારે તમારી મેરેનત ચાલુ રાખીને ઈંગલંડનાં લોકોને જેમ
" બને તેમ વાપ્રેપ રાખતા રેહેવુ *ઈંગલંડની હાલની " ગ્રીનીશટરી"
" (ટિલેજે પરધાંનો) રેવા તેા નાંમીયાછે તથા તેવો રેવા ખેરખાહ
" દીલનાં શખશોછે કે તેએા બધીત હીનકુશતાંનનાં પ્રાર્દાને વાશતે
" શરવે ઘટંતા ઉપાઈ કરવાને ઈનતેજારછે *તેથી પ્રાતરે તમારીજ
" પુરજ બાકીછે કે તમો તેએાને ખરા મેરેવાલથી વાપ્રેપ કરતા રેહો
" અને તેએાની પાશે હીમતથી તમારા વાજબી હકો માંગો "*

"શેઠીઆઓ—મીશનર શીમોરે આપણને કેલુ કહુ હતુ જે શ્રી ઈંગ્લંડના શતાવાલાઓને ખરેખરો કિવાલ જાહેર કરવાની તથા તેઓની આગલ આપણી અરજી રજુ કરવાની આપણને પ્રરજ્યછે અને તે શતાવાલાઓ આપણી શધલી વાજબી અરજ કબુલ કરશે* શધલો ધટતો કિવાલ મેલવવા શારૂ આશોશીશનને ધટેય કે પોતાનુ કાંમ વધારે અને તેવુ કરવાને બની આવે ટિલાશારૂ ગાંમઠીઓને ધટેય કે પોતાની કોથલીનાં મોઢાંડાં ઉધાડે અને મદદ કરવાને મેદાંન પડે* જે શખશો કિ કાંમમાં પોતાની પ્રરસુદને વખતે મેહેનત કરવાને શકતીવાંનછે તેવા ધણીઓની મેહેનતથી રાજી રેહેઆને બદલે મારા રો મીનર મીશનર ધનજીભાઈ લલાંમણ કરેય તે પરમાંણે આપણ ને ધટેય કે લાકિક શખશોને મુકારો આપીને રાંખીકિ કે તે શખશો કિ કાંમમાં શધલી કોશેશ કરે તથા કિ કાંમ શીવાઈ બીજુ કસુ કાંમ કરે ન હી તથા શ્રી હીનકુશતાંનનાં જુદા જુદા લાગોમાં પ્રરી આવે અને તે ઓની મદદથી ઈંગ્લંડ તથા હીનકુશતાંનનાં શતાવાલાઓને આ શોશોશીશન આપણાં દેશીઓની ખરેખરી હાજત તથા કુખ વીશે ખરો શો રાખવા બેાગા કિવાલ જાહેર કરી શકે*એવી કોશેશ કરીકિ નાં હાં સુધી આપણે પુરતી રીતે આપણુ કાંમ કરવાને ચાહીકિ તે પર માંણે બની શકશે નહી*તોપણ કેહેવાને કુ કશો આયદ્રો બાતો ન થી કે કમીટીનાં હાથમાં જે ઉપાકિ હતા તે ઉપર નજર પોહોચાડતાં કમીટીકિ જેટલુ કાંમ કરેઉય તેટલા માટે બસીત કરીને કમીટીને મોહોટી શાબાશી મલેય* મીશનર ડેનખી શીમોરનાં લાશણ પ્રમેના કેટલાકિ બીજા પ્રકરા કે જે કિ બાબતને ધણાંજ લગાતાછે તે વાંચી શાંત લાવવાની કુ રજા માંગુય અને આશા રાણુય કે શધલાઓ તે ચીત લ ગાડીને શાંતલશે*

"તમારા હાલના મોહોટા અને ઉદાર કાંમને કશી પરકારે પડ "નુ રાખવુ નહી અને કશી પરકારની મુશાકી વગર તમારા નેક કાંમ "માં જારી રેહેવુ* લંનડનમાંનાં જે વરતમાંન પતરો બધી ઈંગ્લં

" ડમાં ફેલાઈલાંછે તથા જેફેની અશરખી તેજ પરમાંણે બોફેલીછે
" અને તેથી તેફેને ઈગલંડની ગ્રોથી શતા ફેવુ નાંમ આપેલુછે તે
" ઓફિ તમારા લાલને વીશે ફમેશાં પોતાનો આવાજ ઉઠાવેઅોછે
" અને તમારે વાશતે જે પ્રરીઆદ તથા અરજ કરતી ઘટે તે કરવાને
" તેઅો ઘણાંજ રાજીછે તેથી તમોને તમારી તરપ્રની ફ્રોશેશમાં ક
" શી પરકારે શુશત રેફેવુ નહી જોઈઈ " *

" પેનીનશુલાર તથા ઓરીઅનતલ ઈશટીમ નેવીગેશન કંપની"
ઈ તરીને પ્રારગે ઉતારૂ તથા માલ લાવવા લઈજવાનુ કાંમ ફિ ફા
થ કરેઉછે તે તથા શ્રી ફીનકુશમાંનતી બેશુમાર આપિત ઉપજાવવા
શારૂ અંગારેજ લોફ્રો કફેમાં કારાગારને લીધે પોતાનુ નાંણુ રોકતા ન
થી તે વીશે કહી જણાંવેઆ પછે પ્રીશતર શીગ્રોર બોલેઅો ફતો જે
" કદાચ તમુને આવી છુટી છુટી બીનાંઅો નજીવી જેવી દેખાશે પ
" ણ ઈ પરમાંણે જારે તમો ફિવી ફિ ફિ છુટી છુટી વાતો ઉપર
" ધ્યેઆંન આપશો તોજ તમો તમારી શરવે પરકારની પ્રતલબોમાં
" પાર પડશો* તેશારૂ તમારેથી જેમ બને તેમ ફ્રોશેશ કરીને ફરફિ
" ગ્રોફેટાં અગાતનાં કાંગ્રો પછ્વાડે લાગો અને તે ફાંશેલ કરો*પણ
" ફિ બીજો વીચાર કુ તમારા ધ્યેઆંન ઉપર ઉતારવાને ઘણીજ ઈ
" છા રાખુય તે છે ફે તમો ફરફિ વિા ગ્રોફેટાં કાંગમાં શરકાર ઉ
" પર આશરો નાં રાખો* તમો જો બધુ શરકાર કરે તાંફાંશુધી
" ખોટી થાશોતો તમોને ફમેશ શુધી ખોટી રેફેવુ પડશે*તમે પોતે
" જાંફાંશુધી તમોને જરૂરની ચીજો મેલવવાની ફ્રોશેશ નહી કરશો
" તાંફાંશુધી તમારી કશી પ્રતલબ પર આવનાર નથી* જુઓ ફે
" ૧૯૦ વરશની વાત ઉપર પ્રરાંનશ તથા ઈગલંડ ફિબેઉ દેશોમાં
" અતરેનાં જેવા બરાબ રશતાઅો ફતા*ફવે જુવો ફે પ્રરાંનશનાં લો
" ફ્રોફિ આજ શુધી શરકાર ઉપરજ લરોશો રાખેઅો અને પોતાની
" તરપ્રનીબી કશી ફ્રોશેશ કીધી નહી તેથી કરીને આજશુધી પ્રરાંનશ
" નાં રશતા ઘણાંબરા તેવીજ બરાબ હાલતમાંછે પણ બીજી ત

"૨પ્રથી ઈગલંડે સુ કીધુ? શરકાર ઉપરજ ભરોશો રાખેઓ નહી—
"૨ઈને પોતે કંપનીઓ કીધી—પોતાના ખરચે રશતાઓ બાંધેઆ
"તેઓની ઉપર "ટોલ" લેતા કીધા અને રશતાની પડોશનાં લોકો
"પાશે તેમની ખરદાશત કરાતી અને કેવી કેકમતોથી બધી
"ઈગલંડને રશતાઓથી પુર કરી નાખી* વાશતે કુ તમુને ઘણી
"જ મજબુત ભલામણ કરૂંચ્ય કે તમો તમારી પોતાની કઉમત ઉપર વ
"ધારે આશરો રાખો*તમો પોતે જાતે જુર કિ શારી બીજને શરૂ
"કરો અને પછી જુઓ કે તમુને શરવે કોઈ મદદ કરશે*વાશતે ખ
"ચીત કરી જુરકિ કાંમ ઉપર તમો પોતે કોશેશ કરો *

"તરીજુ કુ તમોને કેકેવા માંગુચ કે તમારા માંના ઘણાંકિ જણને
"કુ ઈગલંડમાં જોવાની ઘણીજ ઉમેદ રાખુચ*તમોને ઘણી જરૂરછે કે
"તાંહાં આવો અને તમારો કિવાલ તમો પોતે જાહેર કરો તથા તા
"હાંનાં માણલાઓથી વાકેપૂ થાઈને તમારા દેશમાં તેવી સુધરાઈ
"ઓ દાખલ કરો*કુ પાંચ વરશની અંદર તાંહાં ઘણાંને આવેલા જો
"શ કિવી ઉમેદ રાખુચ અને કદાચ આજિ વરશ કિ બે આવેલા જો
"ઉતો કુ ઘણોજ ખુશી થાઉ*તમોઈ માતરે જરા આગાચયથી હુ
"મોને યેતાવલુ તેથીકરીને તમારે લાકિની દાધલી તઈમારી કરવા
"ને બની આવે*હાલ આઈ જગા ઉપર કિ શાખશછે તે હુમાણાંજ
"ઈગલંડથી પાછો આવેઓચ † તે તમોને કિ ખાખદો વીશે ઘણી
"બબર આપી શકશે અને અંગરેજ લોકો પરાંણાંની કેકેવી ચાકરી
"કરેચ તેની તે બલબ્ધનાં બરી બીનાં તમુને કેકેશે*"

"શાકેબો— કિ પ્રકરાચ્યો કુઈ તમને વાંચી શંભલાવેઆ તે ઉપ
ચંત બીજુ કેકેવાનુ મે, કિલુજ બાકી રાખેઉંચ કે કિ અજમાવેલા મીત
રે આપણને ઉલટથી જે શલાહ આપીચ તેકેને લાકિના કાંમ આપણા
થે કરવાં જોઈચિ*શેવટે કિ દરખાશત કુ પ્રરીથી તમોને વાંચી શંભ
લાઉચ અને આઈ પ્રકરાચ્યો ઉપર તમારૂ અગાતકરી ને થેમાંન પો

† કિ શખશ શતારાના રાજાની તરપ્રથી ઈગલંડ ગચ્યો હતો*

કેળવાંડવા આગ્રુયક્રે "આઈ ગંડલી કાઈમ અને ચાલુ રાખવી તથા તેનો "ફેલાવો કરવો તથા આ કાંમની પછવાડે લાગલુ તથા બમણી જેવે "નત લઈને તથા કોશેશ કરીને કાંમ કરવું તથા જાહાશુધી શધલી "હાજત પુરી પડે તથા શધલા દુખનો ઉપાઈથાઈ તાંહાંશુધી હીન "દુશતાંન મધેના અને તે શાથે શ્રી ઈંગલંડ મધેના શતાવાલાઓ "ને આઈ દેશની હાજતો તથા દુખો વખતે વખત જાહેર કર "તારે જેવુ*" અને કું તમોને વીનંતી કરૂચક્રે કે આગાનુ કાંમ પાર પાડવાશારૂ શરવેથી ઓતમ ઉપાઈ કરવા*"

ઉપલી દરખાશતને શધલાઓઈ કે મતથી કબુલ રાખી*

ઠરાવ ૪ થો *

શેઠ ધનજીભાઈ ખરશેદજી ઠરાવ કરવાની તલાંમણ કરી જે

"પ્રરાંજજી નશરવાંનજી ઈશકોરે આઈ શલા લરવાશારૂ પુરપા કરીને પોતાંનાં ઘરની રજા આપી માંટે આઈ શલાઈ કે ઘરશથનો. ઉપકાર માનવો "*

કે દરખાશતને શેઠ વરજીવનદાશ માંધવદાશે ટેકો આપેઓ અને શરવે કોઈઈ કે મતથી કબુલ રાખી*

ઠરાવ ૫ મો *

ડાકટર લાઉ દાજીઈ ઠરાવ કરવાની દરખાશત કીધી જે.

"શરનશીને જુરશીનાં વડાનો ઓરેદો ચાલાકીથી બજાવે ઓ કિલાશારૂં આઈ શલાઈ તેહેનો ઉપકાર માંનવો "*

કે દરખાશત કરતી વેલાઈ ડાકટર લાઉ દાજીઈ નીચે લખી જણાવેલું લાશાંણ કરી શંભલાવેઉં*

"શાહેબો ૦ વરશ આશોશીએશનની શલાઈ જે કાંમ કરેઆંય તે હાલમાં .ચાકિલા શપ્રાઈ લરેલા રપોરટ ઉપરથી જોઈઆમાં આવેય* તમારા જોવામાં આવશે જે અંગારેજ લોકોની વતી તેઓનાં મનનાં વીચાર તથા ઈચ્છા જાહેર કરનારા

પાદશાહી પારલેમેનટની શાલાનાં અધેકારીઓનુ શબલુ મેળાંનં હા લમાં ચાલેલી લડાઈ ઉપર લાગેલુછે તેહને લીધે પારલેમેંનટને બીજી અરજી કરવાત્રાં આવી નથી* તોપણ આપણાં લોકોને આ ઈ વીચાર ઉપરથી અલીમાંન ઉપજેચ કે હીનકુશતાંનની શુધરા ઈનાં ત્રામલાને બીલકુલ વીશારી મેલેઆત્રાં આવેઓ નથી* હી નકુશતાનનાં કારભાર વીશે બેઈ વાર ધણી અગાતની તકરાર ચ લાવેઆત્રાં આવીચ ને ઉપરથી આપણી શંગાચે જે ધણીઓ શાંમેલ થાઈને પોતાની ખુશીથી તેહેનત કરેછે અને જે ધણીઓ શ્રી હીનકુશતાંનનાં લોકોનાં શુખ તથા નીતીનો દીલોજાંનથી શુ ધારો કરવા માંગેછે તે ધણીઓને ઉલટ ઉપજવો જોઈચિ* શ્રી ઈંગલંડમધે હીનકુશતાંનની શુધરાઈની બાબદમાં લોકોનાં મ નમાં હાવી રીનનું ખુશાલી ભરેલું ફેરફાર થાશે હેવી ગુજરેલા બનાવની વીગતથી માંહેનગારી ધરાવનારા આપણા મધેના થો ડાજ શખશો વધી રાખતા હતા* આપણી ગાઈ શાલા ભરા ઈઆ પછે શ્રી હીનકુશતાંનમધે પરજાનાં લોકોને વીદેઆની ફેલવ ણી આપવા તથા લોકોને આવજાવ કરવા તથા વાપરવા નાં રશતા વગારે બીજી ઈત્યારનો બંધાવવા વીશેની અગાતની બાબદમાં બેઈ અતી ધણાં અગાતનાં પુરત્રાંનો પરગટ થાઈઆચ* વીદેઆની ફેલવણી આપવાની જે ગોઠણ કરેત્રામાં આવીચ તે ગોઠવાણ ઉદાર મનથી પાર પાડેઆત્રા આવશેતો ધણીજ ઉમ દા ફેરેવાશે હેવાં મનને થોડાજ લોકો નાંમનજુર રાખશે* ઈ ગોઠવાણ માંહેની કિ બાબદ ઉપર કુ મુખતેશરમાં મનરે કાં ઈકિ બોલવા માંગુંચ તે બાબદ ઈ છે જે ધરમ શીવાઈ દુનીઆ દારીને લગતી વીદેઆની ફેરવણીનો ફેલાવો કરવાશારૂ નાંણા ની રકમો આપવાનો શરકારે ઠરાવ કરેઓચ* પણ કુ કેરે વાને દલગીર છેઉ કે હીનકુશતાંનનાં આઈ લાગત્રાં ઈ બાબદ કાંઈ પુરદિા ભરેલી વીચારેઆત્રાં આવતી નથી કાઈજે હેવુ ધારે

આમાં આવેછેજે કુષ્ઠરોગ મટાડનારા લોકોનાં મરણનો ફેલાવો કર વાનાં કારણોસર ૬ નાંણાંની બાબતેસ વાપરેઆમાં આવશે * કુ ષ્ઠરોગ કે બીજા કુષ્ઠરોગના દેશ ગમેખી કેવીજ રીતનો ત્રાસ લાગે છે * કશો શંકે નથી કે મીશનેરીઓ કાઢેલી નીશાલોને શરકા ર નાંણાંની મદદ આપેતો તેવુ કરવાથી શરકારની ગતલબ બંધે ઠ પદ્રો આપેઆમાં આવે * કે બાબદમાં શરકારની નીશાડા શારી નથી કેવી રીતનો ગાંમડીઓનાં મનમાં કે તરફથી શક જાય અને બી જા તરફથી ફ્રી કલબના ગમે ધોકુકે ઉપર ત્રાહિલી શલાના કિલ્લા સ ઉપરથી આપાણાં જાંણેઆમાં આવેય કે ઉપલી ગોરવાણ ઘણાં કે કેદિનનુ બરીશતીઓનોને પશંદ નથી કાંઈજે તેવોઈ કેવો ઠરાવ કરેઓમ કે શરકારે આપની કરેલી મદદ તેવોઈ લેવી નહી શાધીજે તે ઓનો કેવો ગલીપરાઈ છે કે શરકારે પામરી અથવા બીજી રીતે આપની કરેલી મદદ દીનાં દીનદુરશાંનનાં લોકોનાં મરણનો બુધા રો શરવેની શારી રીતે થાઈ શકશે * દીનદુશતાન ગમે લોકોને બાવજત કરતા નથા વાપરવા શારૂ રશતા વગેરે બીજી કેટલીઈ મારનો બાંમવાની શરકારને પૂરજછે તે બાબદમાં અતરે નથા બ રીટન દેશમાં શબલા લોકોનુ મેબાંન લાગુન તે ઉપરથી અતીશણી બુરાલી ઉપજશે કેમાં કશો શંકે નથી * અને વધારે બુરાલી ઈ ટલા ઉપરથી ઉપજશે કે શાંગાની મદદથી કુઉનુ કાપડ બનાવવા શારૂ નથા ખેતીવાડીનાં કાંમમાં પાંણી શીપવાનાં નાલાં બાંધીને બુ મરાઈ કરવા શારૂ બાંનગી લોકોની કંપનીઓ ઉભી થાઈમ માટે પરજના લોકોને ઉપીઓગના કાંગ ઉતાવલેથી તઈયાર થાશે કે વી વીતે *બીજ તરફથી નીશાલો નથા પુશતકબાનાં નથા દીકેઆ શંબંધી બિટી કરેલી વશતુઓનાં શંગારહ કાઢાડેબાથી પરજના લોકોમાં તેકેમાં પુરૂશ નથા અશતરી ઈ બંધે વરણમાં દીકેઆનો વધારો થાશે તે ઉપરથી બેશક કેવુ માલમ પડેય કે આપણાં લાઈ ગું ઉઘડવાનો વખત નજદીક આવેઓમ *મરને જોઈબાથી મોકો

ટી ખુશાલી ઉપજેય છે આપણી " આશોશીએશન " ના મીજલ શીઓ ફિશલલાં શારાં કાંમમાં આગેવાન થઈઆય* કુ કાંઈ ખુશા મદ કરવાશારૂ કેદેનો નથી પણ મારા અંતકરણથી કહુય કે આપણાંમાં કિ મોટા મરતબા વાલો કેવો ગરકશયછે કે જે બે ણી અતરે રહેઓય તેટલામાં તેણે હીનકુશતાંનનાં ખેરખાહનો બે તાબ મેલવેઓયઅને જે મણીકિ પોતાના મોટાં તથા ઉદાર મના અને ખુબીથી તથા જે કાંમ તેદેને શવાબીન કરેઆમાં આવેઉય તે મોટેદુ જોખમ લરેલુછે કેવુ જાંણેઆથી ફિલ્પીનશટનનાં માંન લરે લાં નાંમને વધારે ઝલકાટ આપેઓય * મને કશો શંકે નથી કે મારા મીતરો મીશતર મનજીભાઈ પુરાંમજી તથા પરોપેશર દાદા ભાઈ નવરોજજી કિ જે મોતમ જલાંગણો કરીય તેઉપર આપણો લાગ્રીવાલો શરનશીન તથા કારોબાર મંડલી ઘટતુ બેમાંન પોટો ચાડશે *કુ આશા રાણુય કે વધારે મોકશાઈ રાખેઆથી આ વરશ માં શ્રી હીનકુશતાંનની સુધરાઈ કરવાની બાબદ ઉપર અંગારેજ લોકોનુ તથા " પારલેમેનટ " ની શલાનુ બેમાંન પુરીથી પો ટોયાડેઆમાં આવશે અને અંગારેજ લોકોની બાહાદુરી તથા પોતા ના દેશની ખેરખાહીને લીધે રૂશીઆવાલાની બાહલટની મરજબ પા ર નહી પડેઆથી હીનકુશતાંનની આબાદાંનીનો વધારો થાકેવી રીતની, બાહાવેજત " પારલેમેનટ " ની શલા કરશે* પરમેશવ ર કરેને તે દાહાડો દુર નહી કોકિ " *

શેઠ નારાણ દીનાનાથજી કિ દરખાશતને ટેકો આપતી વેલાકિ નીચે લખી જણાંવેઆ પરમાંણે કહી શંભલાવેઉ *

" કુ પાછો બેશુ તેની આગમચ થોડીકિ મીનીટ શુધી તમારી આગલ બોલવાની તમારી રજા માંગુય અને હાલમાં અશુરૂ થઈઉય માટે આતરે કિજ બાબદ ઉપર કુ મારો અભીપરાકિ આપુય કે જે બાબદ ઉપર મારી આગમચ બોલનારા મારા કોઈબી મીતરે નારાણ કરેઉ નથી * આકિ આશોશીએશનની શલા નીચ

લેખાને બેઈ વરશથી વધારે થઈમાં તેટલી મુદતમાં ઈ શલાઈ શ્રી ઈ ગલંડની પાદશાહી " પારલેમેનટ " ને બેઈ અરજીઓ મોક લીય તેમાં આ દેશનાં દુકમાં શુ જોઈઈયે તથા શુ શુ અગાનછે તે ક રી જણાંવેઉય તથા તેહેનાં ઉપાઓ કરવાની અરજ કરીય * હીન કુશતાંનનો રાજ કારોબાર ચલાવવાશારૂ જે નવો મારો પશાર થઈ ઓય તેહેમાં આપણી કેટલીઈક અરજ " પારલેમેનટ " ની શલાઈ કબુલ રાખીય અને બીજી કેટલીઈક અરજને તે પછે શ્રી ઈગા લંડ મધેના શ્રી હીનકુશતાંનનો કારોબાર ચલાવનારા શતાવાલા ઓઈ કબુલ રાખીય તે શરવે આશોશીશિનનાં પેહેલા તથા બીજા વરશના " રપોરટ " માં ધણી ખબરદારીથી તથા ખુલલી રી તે બતલાવી આપેઉય* પણ આપણા કેટલાઈક દેશીઓ ધણી ગુનરાઈથી હેવુ કેહેછે જે આપણી અરજીઓ મધેની ધણીઈક અરજો કબુલ રાખેલામાં આવી નથી માટે આઈ " આશોશીશિન " ની તેહેનત ફલદરૂપ થઈ નથી * હવે આપણાં દેશીઓઈ ઈઆદ રા ખવુ જોઈયે કે બેઈ નરાણ વરશ ઉપર હુકુમતના જુદાં જુદાં દેશો મધે ગાંમડીઓઈ આશોશીશિનની શલા કારૂડી તેહેની આગમ ચ આપણી અવશથા તથા આપણી હાજત તથા આપણાં દુખ " પારલેમેનટ " ને તથા અંગારેજ લોકોને જાહેર કરવાશારૂ આ પણે ઘટતા ઉપાઈ કરેલા નથી * માટે બેઈ વરશ ઉપર જેવા રે આપણે અંગારેજ લોકો ઉપર અરજીઓ મોકલી તેવારે આપ ણને કેવા લોકોની શંગાયે કાંય પડેઉ કે જે લોકો આઈ દેશની ખ રી હાલતવીશે પુરતી રીતે માહીતગાર નથી તથા અને જેહુટાપણાં નુ તથા શારા રાજનુ શુખ તેવો પોતે ભોગવતા હતા તેવુ શુખ હી નકુશતાંનના લોકોને આપવાની તેમોની મરજી હતી તોપણ આ દેશની હાજત તથા દુખ વીશે તેમોને પુરતી ખબર નથી હતી કાંઈજે તેમો આપણાં વીશે તથા આપણાં દેશવીશે જે માહીતગારી મરા બતા હતા તે કેવીતો થોડી અને કેવીતો ઉલટી ખુલટી હતી કે જાં

મે તથા અડચણમાં તેઓ ગુચવાઈ ને પ્રશી પડેઆ માટે શ્રી ક્રીનકુશતાંનનો રાજકારોબાર ચલાવવાનાં બંદોબશતમાં કાંઈ ચુલ ચુધરાઈ કરવાની તેઓની મરજી નહી થાઈ કાં જે આ દેશનો રાજકારોબાર ચલાવવાનાં બંદોબશતમાં કાં ઈ ફેરપ્યાર કરેતો તેથી કદાશ પ્યાદિો નહી થાઈ અને ઉલ ટું નુકશાંન થાઈ કેવી રીતનો તેઓનાં મનમાં દગાદગો હતો* જે લોકો આપણથી ટિલા બધા વેગલા પડેલાછે અને જે લોકો આ પણાં વીશે ઘણીજ થોડી અને કોઈ કોઈ વેલાઈ ઉલટી ચુલટી બ ખર શાંભલેય તેવા લોકો આપણી અરજીમાં માંગેલી રાજકારોબા રના બંદોબશતની અગાતની સુધરાઈ ફ્રિદમ દાખલ કરે કેવી વગી વાજબીની રીતે આપણ રાખી શકના નથી* પણ જેવારે આપણી જુદી જુદી કાજતોનો શપ્રાઈ ભરેલો ફિવાલ અંગરેજ લોકોની આ ગાલ રૂબરૂ કરેઆમાં આવશે તથા તેની અગાત વીશે તેઓની પુરતી રીતે ખાતરી કરેઆમાં આવશે તેવારે મનને કશો શંદેહ નથી કે ઈ ઉદાર તથા મોટા મનનાં લોકો આપણી વાજબી અરજને કબુલ રાખવામાં પછાત રેશે નહી* જે કુખ વીશે આપણ મોટા પોકા રથી ફરીઆદ કરીયિ તે કુખ લોકો ઉપર ખરેખર પડેય તે વીશે ત થા અંગરેજ શરકાર ક્રીનકુશતાંનની કબુગતનો જે રીતે રાજ કારો બાર ચલાવેગ તે રીતમાં ફેરપ્યાર કરવાની આપણે અરજ કરીય તે પરમાંશે ફેરપ્યાર કરવુ જોઈયિ તે વીશે અંગરેજ લોકોની ખાત રી થતાં કદાશ ઘણુંકિ વરશ લાગશે માટે ટિલા ઉપરથી આપણે અપરત કથવા નાશીપાશિ થવુ નહી જોઈઈ કાંકિ જે અંગરેજ લો કોઈ પોતે માંગેલી સુધરાઈના તરેહવાર કાંમ અંગરેજી " પારલે મેનટે " કબુલ મનજુર રાખેઆંમ તેની તવારીખ ઉપર આપણે નજર પોહોચાડવુતો આપણાં જોઈઆમાં આવશે જે કે સુધરાઈ નાં કાંમ શવલાં ફ્રિદમ અથવા દુખી મુદતમાં કબુલ રાખેઆમાં આવે આં નથી* કેમાના શરવેથી અગાતના સુધરાઈનાં કાંમ મેલવવાશરૂ

તેઓને ઘણાં વરશ સુધી મેહેનત કરવી પડી તેવારે તેઓ પોતાની મેહેનતમાં ફલદ્રૂપ થાગ્યા* તેઓએ નાણાની મોહોટી રકમો ઉધ રાવીને ફિટી કરી તથા તેઓ જે શુધરાઈ કરાવવા માંગતા હતા તેહેની ફીમાઈસ કરવા શારૂ મોપાંગીઆઓ છપાવી પરગટ કરેઆં તથા શાખ આપેઆ તથા રોજનદાં વરતમાંન પતરોમાં જાજગાડો ચલાવીઆને કિ પરમાંણેની મેહેનત તથા ફ્રેશેશ દર વરશ ચાલુ રા ખી અને ઘણી વેલા વરશોના વરશ સુધી ચાલુ રાખી તેવારે શેવટે "પારલેમેનટ" ની શલાહી ખાતરી થાઈઅને તેઓઈ જેજે દુખ ની પૂરીઆદ કરી હતી તેહેનો ઉપાઈ થાગ્યો * ઈ વાતનો દાખ લો જોઈતો હોગ્યો જુવો કે ગુલાંમોને આજાદ કરવાનો પ્યારો મોજુદછે*જુવો કે ઘણાંઈક વરશ સુધી કિ વખાંણવા જોગા કાંમમાં ઉદાર મનનાં અંગારેજ લોકોઈ ક્રેટલી મેહેનત કીધી તેવારે તેઓઈ કરેલી તારીપ લાઈક ફ્રેશેશમાં તેઓ શેવટે પ્રતેક પાસેઆ *આ રિલેંડના "ફ્રેથોલીક" લોકો કે જેવો આપણાં હજુગત ચલાવના રા ખરીરાટીઆંન લોકોના જાતભાઈ થાછે તેઓને મોકલા કરવાના પ્યારા તથા અનાજ ઉપર લેતુ કરેલુ જગાત કાઢાડી નાખ વાનાં પ્યારા તથા તેહેવાજ બીજા અગાતના ઘણાંઈક પ્યારાની વાર તા તપાશી જુવો ટિલે તમારા જોઈઆમાં આવશે જે ઈ દરઈક સુ ધરાઈ કરાવતાં અંગારેજ લોકોને ઘણાં વરશ સુધી જાબુક મેહેનત કરવી પડીચ તથા નાંણાંની મોહોટી રકમો ખરચાઈ તેવારે તેઓની મેહેનત બીલકુલ પાર પડી * અંગારેજ લોકોઈ પોતે અંગારેજ "પારલેમેનટ" થી મેલવેલાં અગાતની શુધરાઈના લગાલગા શલલાં કાંગની હકીકત હેવીજછે તારે આપણે કિ બેઈ વરશ સુધી જે મેહેનત કીધી તેમાં થોડી પ્રતેક મેલવી ટિલા માંટે નાકિમેદ થા વાનુ આપણને શુ કારણછે? નાં—કશુંકારણ નથી* માટે આપણ ને ધટેય કે બમણી મેહેનત તથા ફ્રેશેશ કરીને જિ રીતે કાંમ ચાલુ રાખોઈ તથા આપણાં દેશીઓની હાજત તથા તેઓનાં દુખ વીશે

જે કાંઈ ફેરફાર મલી આવે તે શરવે કિડો કરીને વખતે વખત થ પ્રાઈ લરેલી રીતે અંગ્રેજી "પારલેમેનટ" ને તથા અંગ્રેજ લોકોને જાહેર કરીકિ અને તે કારણશર યોપાંનીગાં છપાવી પરગટ કરીકિ તથા શબ્દક આપીકિ તથા વરતમાંન પતરોમાં લાંબ્બાડ મલાવી કિ તથા "પારલેમેનટ" ના ફ્રેટલાકિ અધીકારીઓને અરજ કરીકિ કે આપણાં કાંમની ફીમાર્કિ કરે અને ફ્રેટલોકિ વખત સુધી કિ પરમાંણે કરેઆથી જેવારે અંગ્રેજ લોકોની ખાતરી થાશે કે આ પણી અરજ ઘટતી અને વાજબીછે તેવારે આપણ જે દાદ માંગીકિ ય તે દાદ આપણને ખચીત કરીને મલશે" *

ઉપલી દરખાશતને શબલાઓકિ કિ મતથી કબુલ રાખી*
તે પછે છઆ વાગા પછે શેકુકિ કિ શતા'ખરખાશત થાઈ*

બોમ્બે•આશોશીએિશનની•ફારોબ્બાર•મંડલીએ•કરેલો અને•જાહેર•શાલામાં•બાહાલ•રાખેલો•ઈ•શાલાનો બીજા•વરશનો•રપોરટ•અથવા•હેવાલ*

બોમ્બે આશોશીએિશનનાં શારનશીન તથા મીજલશી ઓ તથા આશારો આપનારા શાહેબોનો જોગ—

તારીખ ૯મી નવેમબર શને ૧૮૫૩ ને દંને "કિલ્ડીનશટ ન ઈનશટીટીઉશન" ની ગદરેશાના બોરડામા "બોમ્બે આશો શીએિશન" નાં મીજલશીબોની તથા ઈશાલાને આશારો આપનારા શાહેબોની વરશ દાડાની શાલા ભરાઈ હતી ને વેલાએ પેહેલાં વર શમો તમારી મંડલીએ કરેલાં કાંમ કાજનો હેવાલ મોહોટી ખુશીથી રજુ કરેબો હતો* ઠએવરશ આપેલા રપોરટ મબે કરેલી ભલામ ણ મુજબ "બોમ્બે આશોશીએિશન" શાલા કાએમ રાખવાનો ન થા તેહેનો ઉપીબોગ વધારવાનો ઠરાવ કરેબામાં આવેબોછે*

૨ જુ—તમારી મંડલીએ મલાવેલા ફારોબ્બારનુ બીજુ વરશ આખર થાએિય બાંટે પેહેલા વરશનાં રપોરટની તારીખ પછે તમા રી મંડલીએ જે કાંમ કરેબાંય તેહેનો શાર તમારી આગાલ રજુ કર વાની તેબો રજા માંગેબ*

૩ જુ—મુમબઈની શદર અદાલતનાં રેજીશટર બિ—ઈ—કાદરાન ઈશદ્રોએિરે શરકારનાં ટીપીઉટી શેકરેટેરી જોગનો લખેલો કિ શતા ત રેલો પતર શને ૧૮૫૩ ના શપટેમબર મહીનામાં છપાઈ પરગટ થાએિબો તે ઉપરથી તમારી કમીટીને જાણેબાથી આનંદ ઉપજેબો કે નાંમદાર ઈશટ ઈનડીઆ કંમપનીની અદાલતોમાં જે રીતે ઈનશા ફનો કારોબ્બાર ચાલેછે તે વીશે "બોમ્બે આશોશીએિશને" "પા રલેમેનટ" ને કરેલી પેહેલી અરજ મબે મોકલેલી કેટલીકિ પ્રતીબા

દેા ઉપર શરકારનું તથા આઈ હકુમતનાં દેશ મધે શરવેથી મેાેટી પદવી વાલા નેઆધિકીશેાનુ મેમાંન પેાેંચેલ હતું * ઉપર કહી જ ણાવેલા પતર ઉપરથી જેલું માલુંમ પડેછેજે છેક સને ૧૮૫૨ નાં ડી સેમ્બર મહીનાંમાં શરકારે શદર અદાલતનાં જડજોને અરજ કરીજે શરકારની અને શેવટે નાંમદાર કેારટ આપ ડરેકટરશની ખાતરી થા વા શારૂ ઉપર કહી જણાવેલી પુરીઆદની શયાઈ વીશે કિ રીપેારટ કરી મેાકલવેા અને તે મેાેટી પદવીવાલા નેઆધિકીશેાઈ પેાતાનેા રપેારટ સને ૧૮૫૩ નાં શપટેમબર મહીનાંમાં શરકારને મેાકલેઆે તે રપેારટ રેાજનદા વરતમાંન પતરેાની મારપ્રતે તુરત શરકારે પરગા ટ કરેઆે તેાપણ તમારી મંડલી કેહેવાને દલગીરછે કે તે રપેારટ તે ઓની ઉપર મેાકલાવેઆે નકી અને તેઓની પાસેથી શરકારે વાકે પ થાવા શારૂ કશેા ખેાલાશેા માગેઆે નકી * શદર અદાલતનાં જડ જોઈ શરકારને કરેલા રપેારટમાં હેલું બતાવવાની તજવીજ કરીય જે આઈ હકુમતનાં દેશ મધે ઈનશાપ્રનેા કારેાબાર ચાલેછે તે શમંદી આપણે પારલેમેનટની શનાને કરેલી પેહેલી અરજીની ૨૨ મી કલમ માં જે કાંઈ લખી જણાવીઉય તે બીલકુલ વગર પાડિઆનું છે * ઉપર કહેલા બગતનાં દશતાવેજ ઉપર તમારી મંડલીઈ તુરત મેમાંન પેા હેાંચાડેઉ અને શદર અદાલતે શરકારને કરેલેા રપેારટ કેટલી શગાઈ ધરાવેય તે તપાસી જોવા શારૂ સધલે કેકાંણેથી બેાલ કાઢાડી * ત મારી મંડલીને કિકાંઈ ધણુ મેહેનતનુ તથા અધરૂ થાઈ પડેઉ કાંઈ જે નેઆઈ બાતાનાં જાહેર દપ્તર તેઓને તપાશવાની છુટ મલી નથી માંટે શદરના જડજોનાં રપેારટ મધે આવેલી કેટલીકિ બાબ્બદેાગ્ય બેાકશ બાણુતરી તથા પુરતી બબર મેલવવાની તેઓને જોગવાઈ મ લી નથી * કિ અડચણ છતાં તમારી મંડલીને ધણીકિ કેવી રીતની બબર મલી કે જે ઉપર તેઓ પુરતેા લશેા રાખી શકે અને જે ઉપ રથી શદર અદાલતનાં રપેારટનેા પુરતેા રદીઓ મલી શકે તથા આ બાબ્બ પેહેલી અરજીની ૨૨ મી કલંમ મધે કરેલી પુરીઆદની પુરતી

શાખેતી મલી આવે ઈ શધલી ખબર ઈ પતરમાં દાખલ કરીને તે પ
તર શદરના જડજોઈ કરેલા રપોરટનાં જવાબમાં તારીખ ૧૩ મી
ડીશેમબર શને ૧૮૫૩ ને દંને તમારી મંડલીઈ શરકાર ઉપર લ
ખી મોકલેઞો તથા તે પતરનાં પોપાંનીઞાંની ૪૦૦ નકલો છપાવી
ને આ દેશ તથા ઈંગલંડ મધે આશોશીએશનનાં મીજલશીઞો તથા
આશરો આપનારાઞો તથા મીતરોને વાકેફ થાવાશારૂ ઈ પોપાંની
આંઞોનો ફેલાવો કરેઞો*તમારી મંડલીઈ શરકાર ઉપર લખી
મોકલેલા જવાબની પોંહોચ કબુલ કરતી વેલાઈ શરકારે ઈલુ લખી
જણાવેલ જે "લોકોનાં હકમાં પુરાદો થાઈ એવી રીતની શધલી
"લલાંમણ ઉપર નેક નામદાર ગવરનર ઈન કાંઉનશીલ ખુશીથી
"તથા મોહોટી મોકશાઈથી શદા મેઞાંન પોંહોંચાડશે પણ શા
"મારાણ બાબદની લાંજગાડ તીશે ઈ નામદાર ઉપર મોકલેલાં પત
"રોની પોંહોંચ કબુલ કરવા તથા તેહેની મતલબ ઉપર શારી પેઠે
"વીચાર કરીને મેઞાંન પોંહોંચાડવા શીવાઈ બીજી કોઈ કબુલા
"ત ઈ નામદાર આપી શકતો નથી"*શરકારનો ઈ પતર આઈ ર'
પોરટનાં A નીશાંનીનાં વધારામાં દાખલ કરેઞોચ* તમારી મ
ડલીને જાહેર કરવાને ખુશાલી ઉપજેચ કે તેઞોનાં જવાબ ઉપર
લોકોનુ જાહેર રીતે ધણુ મેઞાંન પોંહોંચેલુંચ અને આઈ દેશના
તથા ઈંગલંડનાં છાપાખાંનાંવાલા મધેપતીઞોઈ તેહેની ધણીવ
ખાંણ કરીચ* છાપાખાંવાલાઞોઈ ઈ વીશે લખેલી ફેટલીકે ખા
બદો કિઠી કરીને B,ની નીશાંનીનાં વધારામાં દાખલ કરીચ*ત
મારી મંડલીનાં જાંણેઞામાં આવેલુંચ કે તમારી મંડલીઈ આ
પેલા જવાબની કિ નકલ શરકારે શદર અદાલતનાં જડજોની ઉ
પર મોકલીચ અને જડજોઈ તે વીશે બીજો રપોરટ કરી મોકલે
ઞોચ પણ તેહેની મતલબ વીશે તમારી મંડલીને બીલકુલ ખબર
મલી નથી કાંકે ઈ દસતાવેજની નકલ તેઞોને કુરપા કરીને પોંહો
ચાડી નથી*

૪ થુ—તમારી મંડલીએ સરકારને લખી મોકલેલા ઉપર કહેલા પત્તર મધે જણેરમાં આવેલી ખરેખરી વાતોનાં દાખલા ઉપરથી તથા કંપની સરકારની અદાલતોમાં જે રીતે ઈનશાફ કરવામાં આવેછે તે રીતે ઘણાં દાકાડા લાગેછે તથા ઘણી ગુચવણ પડેછે તથા ઘણો ખરચ થાયછે તેથી લોકો ઉપર જે દુખ પડેછે તે વીશે આ કુકુમત નાં દેશનાં ગાંમઠી રેઈયાશીઓએ કરેલી પુરીઆદ મધેની કેટલીએક પુરીઆદનો કિલાજ કરાવવા શારૂ આ કુકુમતના દેશ મધેનાં બે। કેટાં શેરેરો તથા કશબાઓમાં નાંધેલી રકમનાં માંગાનાં લેણાંનાં મુકદમાંનો ફેશલો કરનારી કોરટો કાકાડવાશારૂ ધારો પશાર કરા વી મંગાવવાને કીજે ધારા બાંધનારી શલાને અરજી કરવાનો તમા રી મંડલીએ ઠરાવ કરેઓ કુનો*પણ તે પછે તુરત "ઈશટ ઈન ડીઆ કંમપની સરકારના તાબિાના મુલકમાં નાંધેલી રકમનાં માંગાનાં લેણાં વધારે શેરેલી રીતે વસુલ કરવાને બની આવે કિ ટલાશારૂ "કિ ધારાને! ખરડો ધારા બાંધનારી શલાકિ પરગટ કરે ઓ તે ખરડો પેરેલ વેકલાં ગઈઆ કિરેલ મહીનાની ૧૫ મી તા રીખે વંચાઈઓ કુનો* કિ ધારાનો ખરડો જણેર થાઈઓ તે જોઈ ને તમારી મંડલીને મોટો કુરખ ઉપજેઓ અને તમારી મંડલીને કિ ધારાની બાબદમાં કેટલાકિ વાંધા નજરે આવેઆ કે જેથી લોકો નાં કુકમાં ઘણો લાલ કારક થાઈ પડે તેવા ધારાની ખુબી તથા ઉપીઓગને મુકરાંન પોતાયે કેવુ નજર આવેઉ તે વાંધા કુર કર વા શારૂ કિ ધારામાં કેટલુકિ ફેરપ્રાર કરીને કિ ધારો પશાર કરવા ની ધારા બાંધનારી શલાને તમારી મંડલીએ ગઈઆ જુલાઈ મહી નામાં અરજી કરી* કિ અરજી કે જેની નકલ C ની નીશાનીમાં વધા રામાં દાખલ કરીય તે અરજી મુમબઈ સરકારની મારપ્રતે મોકલે આમાં આવીછે*કિ અરજીથી શુ અશર થાઈય તેની તમારી મંડલી ને કાંઈ ખબર મલી નથી પણ કિ ધારાનો ખરડો હજુર સુધી વીચા ર ઉપર રાખેલોછે કેવું નજર આવેછે*

૫ મુ—પારલેમેનટનો મેમબર તથા શ્રી લંંડનની "ઈનડી આ રીપ્રારમ શોશાઈટી" નો શરનશીન ચિ—ડી—શીમોર ઈશક્રોફિ પાછો શ્રી ઈંગલંડ જતી વેલાઈ મુમબઈ આવી ગઈઓ હતો* જેઓ આ દેશનાં રેહેવાશીઓની તથા ગાંમઢીઓઈ રાજકુઆરી બાબદમાં ઉ ભી કરેલી મંડલીઓની ઈ મ્પ્રાણીઈ બબરદારીથી કુમક કરી તથા તે ઓનુ કલેઆંણ કરવામાં ઘણુ ચીત લગાડેલ ટિલા માટે તેઓ ઉ પર ઈ મ્પ્રાણીનો મોહોટો ઉપકાર થઈઓય* શરવેથી શારી મનલબ રાખીને તથા ઈ મ્પ્રાણીઈ જે જોખમ ભરેલુ કાંમ પોતાને માંથે લીધુ હ તુ તે કાંમ શારી પેઠે ઈ મ્પ્રાણી બજાવવાને લાયકિ થઈ ટિલા શારૂ ઈ મ્પ્રાણી આઈ દેશનાં લોકોની બરી હાલત તપાશી જેવાને વાશતે તથા તેઓની હાજત અને તેઓનાં દુબ ઝુછે તે દરીઆપ્રત કરવાનાં બાર ણાસર પોતાની ગાંઠનો બરચ કરી ઘણીકિ અડચાણ લોગાવીને શ ને ૧૮૫૩ નાં વરશની આબરીમાં પારલેમેનટની શલા બરબાશત થઈ તે વેલાઈ પોતાનુ દેશ શ્રી ઈંગલંડ છોડીને તેણે શ્રી હીનદુ શતાંનનાં દબાણ તથા આથમાણનાં લાગામાં મુશાપરી કરી* ઈ મ્પ્રાણી શ્રી મુમબઈનાં બંદરમાં આવેઓ તે વેલાઈ તમારી મંડલી માંહેનાં કેટલાકિ અમીકારીઓ તેહેને લેવા ગઈઆ હતા*ગઈઆ ફ્રેબ્રુબરવારી મ હીનાની ૧૫ મી તારીબને દંને શરનશીન શેઠ જગાનનાંથજી શંકર શેઠ ઈશક્રોફિનાંધર મધે "બોમબે આશોશીશિન"નાં મીજલશીઓ તથા આશરો આપનારાઓ તથા મીતરોની કિ બાશ શલા મેલવીને આપણાં ઘણાંકિ આબરૂ વાલા મદદગારો તથા દોશતોની શંગા થે ઈ મ્પ્રાણીની ભેટ કરાવી* મીશતર શીમોરે શ્રી હીનદુશતાંનનાં ગાં મઠીઓનાં હકની બબરદારીથી તથા બેગારજપણાંથી હીમાકિત કરી હતી તથા તેવોનાં કલેઆંણ તથા શુબતામાં વધારો કરવાશારૂ જે વખ ણવા લાયકિ કોશેશ કરી હતી હતી ટિલા માટે "બોમબે આશોશીશિ ન"ની તરપથી તમારી મંડલીઈ પોતાનાં લાયકીવાલા શરનશીનની મા રપતે ઉપર કહેલી બાશ શલામાં મીકાતર શીમોરનો ઉપકાર જાહેર

રીતે કરી શંભલાવેઓ હતો*કિ શલાની ઉપજ નપજનો કિવાલ D
ની નીશાંનીનાં વધારામાં દાખલ કરેઓછે* મીશનર શીગ્રોર અતરેથી
ઉતાવલેથી પાછો ગઈઓ તેથી તમારી મંડલીને જે દલગીરી ઉપજી
તેમાં ઘટારો થાવાનુ કારણ કિ ઉપરથી મલેઉય કે મીશનર શીગ્રો
રને આઈ દેશમાં પાછો આવવાની વકીછે*

૬ ઠું—ગઈઆ જુન મહીનામાં કેઆમપબેલ જાંનશટન ઈસ
કોરિ જે ધણી અતરે આવેઓ હતો તેની તમારી મંડલીકિ ભેટ
લીધી હતી*શીલોનના ચીપ જશટીશ શર કિ૦ જાંનશટન કે જે ધણી
શ્રી હીનકુશતાંનનાં ગાંમઠીઓનો અજમાવેલો દોશત હતો અને જે
ધણીકિ શ્રી ઈંગલંડ પ્રથેના શતાવાલાઓ પાશે ગાંમઠીઓને "ગરા
નડ જુરીમાં" બેશવાનો તથા શુલેહનાં અમલદારનાં કોધા બ
જાવવાનો તથા તેઓના દેશનો કારોબાર ચલાવવાના કાંમમાં
શામેલ થાવાનાં હક અપાવવા શારૂ વીશથી વધારે વર
શ ઉપર ધણી મેહેનત લીધી હતી તે ધણીનો મીશનર કે
આંમપબેલ જાંનશટન છોંકરો થાકિ* આકિ દેશ તથા આકિ દે
શનાં રેહેવાશીઓ ઉપર અંગરેજ શરકાર હકુમત ચલાવેછે તે શર
કારે કેહેવી રીતે રાજકુમારી કારોબાર ચલાવવો જોઈએ તે વીશે મી
શનર શી૦ જાંનશટનનો પંકાલેલો બાપ જે શારા અને મંનચલ મત
અને ઉદાર વીચાર ધરાવતો હતો તેહેવાજ મત તથા વીચાર મીશન
ર શી૦જાંનશટન ધરાવેય તે જોઈઆથી તમારી મંડલીને ખુશાલી ઉ
પજી* જે મતલબથી મીશનર શીગ્રોર આકિ દેશ બાતે પ્રરવા આવેઓ
હતો તેહેવીજ મતલબથી મીશનર જાનશટનબીગધરાજની હકુમતનાં
દેશ બાતે પ્રરી આવેઓ હતો અને ગાંમઠીઓનાં કલે આંણ તથા શુખ
ની બાબદમાં કિ ધણી ઘણી શારી સુચના રાખેય* ગાંમઠીઓનાં સુ
ખનો વધારો કરવાનાં કારણશર પ્રરવા આવેલા ધરશથોકિ આપણી
મુલાકાત લેવાનુ આપણાને થોકુકિ ઉપર જે માન આપેઉ હતુ તે
ધરશથોકિ બતાવેલો ઉમદા દાખલો લઈને બીજા બણાંકિ અંગરેજો

ખીજી પરમાંથી મદદ કરશે એવી આશા રાખીએ* તમારી મંડલી એવી આશા રાખેછે જે અંગરેજો તથા ગાંમડીઓજી આમણા શાંમન કિ બીજાનાં દેશમાં જઈને લેટ લેવી અને આપણાં ક્રેટલાકિ દેશીઓને મી શાતર શીખોરે પોતાને દેશ બોલાવવાનુ કુરપા કરીને જે નોતરૂ કરેઉય તે કબુલ રાખીને આપણાં ક્રેટલાકિ ગાંમડીઓ બી ઈગલેંનડ જશે* એવુ થાકિઆથી અગારેજ લોકોનાં મનમાં ઘણી શારી અશર થાશે અને અંગારેજ શરકારની કુર દેશની ગાંમડી રહીતિ ઉપર અંગારેજ લોકોનુ અતીલાગ્રુ પ્રેમાન પોંહોંચશે*

૩ મુ—રૂશીઆનાં શેનશાહની શંગાયે માંઠાં લાગિને લીધે જે લડાઈ ઉલી થાઈય તે લડાઈની બાબદ ઉપર અંગારેજ લોકોનુ તથા પાદશાહી "પારલેમેનટનુ" પ્રેમાંન એવુતો લાગ્યુ કે શ્રી ક્વીનકુશનાં ન બાતેનાં કુખ વીશે એવાં ટાકણાં ઉપર કદાપી મોકશાઈથી નજરીજ કરેઆમાં આવે નહી અથવા મીરજથી વીચાર થાકિ નહી એવાં અંદેશા થી તમારી મંડલીકિ ગાગા તરશમાં "પારલેમેનટ"ની શલાને અરજી કરવાને લુટારત જાંણેઉ નથી*

૮ મુ—એવુ છતાં તમારી મંડલીકિ કશી ખુશાની કરી નથી* આકિ કિલાકામા ક્રેટલીકિ ખુબરાઈ કરવાની મોહોટી માગાછે તે બાબદ તમારી મંડલીકિ પ્રેમાંનમાં લીધીય* આકિ હુકુમતનાં દેશનાં રેહેવાશીઓનાં હકને લગાનાં ધારા બાંધનારી શલાનાં કાંમ ઉપરથી તમારી મંડલીકિ મોકશાઈથી નેગાહુ પોંહોંચાડીય તે બાબદ ઉપર તમારી મંડલી તમારૂ પ્રેમાંન પોંહોંચાડવાની રજા માંગેય*

૯ મુ—શને ૧૮૫૩ નો અકટોબર મહીનો પુરો થાતાંમાં શરકારી ગેજેટમાં કિ ધારાનો ખરડો છપાકિઓ તેમાં કેવી ધારણા બત લાવી હતી જે અતરેની પેટીશેશનની કોરટનાં "આશેશરનો" ઓહેદો કેજે ઓહેદા ઉપર બારેશટર બીરાજતો હતો તે ઓહેદાની બથી જરૂર નથી પાડે તે ઓહેદો કાઢાડી નાંખવો* "પેટીશેશનની" કોમ ૧૮માં ધારાની કેલવણી લીધેલો કિ ઓહેદેદાર જાતુક બીરાજે તાંહુ

ઋષી ધારાની દીવાની અદાલતોના જજોની કિમ્મત જ
રૂરછે અને અતરેની પોલીસ ગાર્દીશ મયે ઈનશાર્ફ કરનારા ફોજદારી
મેજીસ્ટરેટો તથા ઋલેકટના અમલદારોની કિમ્મત ધારાની ફેલવણી
લીધેલી નથી કે તેથી ફોજદારી તથા દીવાની અદાલતે લગતી અગાતનુ
તકરારના ચુકવણા તરેલા મુકદમાં ચુકવવાને લાયકે ફેરફેલુ તમારી
મંડલીનુ મત હતુ માટે તમોરી મંડલીએ "આશોશીએશન"નાં મીજલશ
ઓ તથા શ્રી મુમબ્બઈનાં બીજા ગામડી રેહેવાશીઓની તરફથી નેક
નામદાર શ્રી હીનકુશનાંનનાં ગાવરનર જેનરલ ઈન કાંઉનશીલને કિ
માંન તરેલી અરજી કરી મોકલી તેમાં કેવી વીનંતી કરી જે ઉપર કરે
લો ધારો પશાર કરવો નહીં* કિ દશનાવેજ તથા વકીલ સરકારે જે જવાબ
આપેઓય તે E ની નીશાનીનાં વધારામાં દાખવ કરેઓય*તમારી
કગાટીને જકેર કરવાને દલગીરી ઉપજેય કે કિ અરજી અકુરી પોંહેં
ચી અને કિ ધારાને ધારા બાંધનારી શનાકિ ગકિયા કેખરવારી મહી
નામા પગાર કરેઓ માંટે "પેટી શેશન" નાં "આશેશરનો" ઓ
કેદો સરકારે કાઢાડી નાંખેઓય અને ધારાની દીવાની અદાલતોની ધરાવ
નારની મદદ "પેટી શેશન" નીકોરટને મલતી હતી તે મદદ હવેથી
મલતી નથી*

૧૦ મુ—શને ૧૮૫૦ નાં હ માં કાર્દાથી શ્રી મુમબ્બઈ તથા બી
જી હકુમતનાં શેકેરો મયે નાંધલી રકમનાં માંગાતાં લેકેણાંની કોરટો
કાઢાડેઆમાં આવીય તે કોરટોમાં મુકદમાં મલાવેઆમાં આવેછે તે મુ
કદમાં દાખલ કરતી વેલાકિ તે ઉપર જે પ્રીવી અથવા દશતુરી લાધામાં
આવેછે તે ધણી ભારેછે અને આગાલી કોરટ ઓપ રીકવેસટ તથા મુ
પરીમ કોરટની "ઈશમાલ" કાજ શાઈડ કે જે શને શને ૧૮૫૧ થી કા
ઢાડી નાંખેઆમાં આવીછે તેમાં જે પ્રીવી લીધામાં આવતી હતી તે કરતાં
બમણી ખલકે તેથીબી વધારે લેવામાં આવેછે માંટે વચલે વાંધેનાં તથા
ગરીબ લોકો કે જેઓ કિ કોરટોમાં પોતાના માંગાતાં લેહણાં વસુલ
કરવાશારૂ જકિછે તેઓને ધણી ભારે પડેછે* માંટે તમારી મંડલીકિ

આશેારશીરિાનનાં મા જલશીએા તથા શ્રી મુમખઈનાં બીજા ગાંમઠી રેહે વાશીએાની તરપથી મારા બાંધનારી શલાને કિ અરજી કરી તેહેમાં કેવી વીનંતી કરીજે કિ ઉપર કહેલી પ્રીઈમાં લટારેા કરવેા*કિ અરજી ધણુ કરીને બેકિ આધાર ઉપરથી કરીય તેમાં પેહેલુ કિજે મારા બાંધ નારી શલાકિ માંહેલાં દેશ મધે માંગતાં લેહેનાંની ક્રેારટે કાહાડવા શારૂ મારાનેા ખરડેા થેાકુકિ ઉપર ઉનેા કરેએાય તેમાં નાખલી રકમ નાં મુકદમાં દાખલ કરતી વેલાકિ શ્રી મુમખઈની''કિશમાલ''કાજ ક્રેારટ નાં કરતાં અરમાંપ્રાઈ લેતીકીધીય અને બીજુ મુમખઈ મધે થેાકુકિ ઉ પર કાહાડેલા''કિશમાલ''કાજાક્રેારટ શાને ૧૮૫૧ નાં વરશમાં કાહાડી નાંખીતેવારથી કિક્રેારટે લેતી કરેલી પ્રીઈની આવકમાંથી જડજેા—એા હેાદેદારેા તથા માંણશેાનાં પગાર તથા ધરલાકુ વગેરે બીજો શધલેા ખરચ કરતાં રૂપીઆ ૨૬૦૯૯) ૧૧—૪ નેા વધારેા રહેએાય તેમાં બે કિ જડજેાકિ બાગાહ માકરી કરી હતી તેહેનાં બદલામાં જે લવાજમેા આપેઆમાં આવેય તેહેનેા ખરચ ગાણેએા નથી*•કિ અરજી ઉપર મા, કિંટાપુનાં ધણાં ખરા મુખેઅ તથા આબરૂવાલા રેહેવાશીએાકિ શહી કરીય અને કિ અરજીને ગઈમા આગાશટ મહીનાની ૨૬ મી તારીખે ન મારા મંડલીકિ મારા બાંધનારી શલા ઉપર મેાકલીય* કિ દસ્તાવેજ તથા કિ બાબદમાં તમારી મંડલીકિ શ્રી મુમખઈનાં નેક નામદાર ગવ રનર ઈન કાંઉનશીલને જે પતર લખી મેાકલેએાય તે F ની નીશાંની નાં વધારામાં દાખલ કરેએાય* શરકારે કિનેા જવાબ તમારી મંડલી ઉપર હજુર થ્રુધી મેાકલેએા નથી*

૧૧ મુ—તમારી કમીટીને જાંણેઆથી દલગીરી ઉપજેય કે શ્રી હીનકુશાનનેા રાજ કારેાબાર જે રીતે ચાલતેા આવેએાય તેથી થ્રુ પરીણામ ઉપજેએાય તે વીશે તજવીજ કરીને રપેારટ કરવા શારૂ ''પારલેમેનટની'' શલાકિ જે''શીલેકટ ''કમીટી મુકરર કરી હતી તે કમ.ટીને જે પુછપરછ કરવાનુ કાંમ શેાપેઉ હતુ તે કાંમ તેઓકિ શરાપ ન કરેઉ નહી હતુ તથા તેવેાકિ પેાતાનેા રપેારટ કરેએા નહી હતેા

તેજ્યાં ઘણાં વરશ "પારલેમેનટની" શલાનુ કામ જારી થયુ તે વેલાઈ તે કમીટીને ફરીથી મુકરર કરી નહી માટે કે કમીટી જેટલું કામ ચલાવે છે તેટલું કામ વેરિથ ઘણુ અને ઘણીકિ મુધરાઈ કરવાની જરૂ રહે હેવું કે તજવીજ ઉપરથી પ્રોક્રશ રીતે પ્રાલુમ પડી આવશે હેવી આશા હતી તે આશા બીલકુલ નરરાટ થઈછે*

૧૨ મુ—હાલનાં મારા પરમાંણે પાદશાહી "પારલેમેનટની" શલામાં હીનકુશતાંનની નરપ્રથી વકીલોને બેશવ નો બીલકુલ હક નથી માટે જેવારે હીનકુશતાંનની માંહીનગારી મરાવનારા તથા આ દેશ નાં ગાંમઠીઓની હાલત તથા હાજતથી વાકેફગાર અને તે સાથે ખ બરદાર તથા ઉદાર મનનાં અંગારેજો જેવારે "પારલેમેનટનાં" અધીકારી ઓ થાવાને ઉમેદવાર થયિ તેવારે "ગારેટ બરીટન" કિસાં પી રાજમાં પારલેમેનટનાં અધીકારીઓ મુકરર કરવાનુ કામ ચાલેછે તે ઉપર હ કુમતનાં શેરેર મથે વશનારા ગાંમઠીઓ પોતે તથા પોતાનાં જત ભાઈઓની નરપ્રથી અતીઘણી ઈનતેજારીથી થેઆંન પેંરેંયાડેય* કે શબ્બને લીધે જેવારે ગાંમઠીઓનો દોશત શર અરશકીન પેરી ગકિઆઉમેકે મહીનામાં શ્રી ડેવનપોરટ નામનાં શેરેરના રેરેવાશી ઓની નરપ્રથી "હાઉશ ઓફ કામનશ"ની શલાનો અધીકારી થઈઓ તે વેલાઈ નમારી મંડલીઈ પોતાને મુખારકબાદી આપી* કે ઘણી આઈ દેશનાં રેરેવાશીઓનાં હકનો કિ બીજો બબરદાર વગાવા લો તથા મેરેનનુ હીમાઈતી થાઈ પડશે તથા શારી રીતે રાજકારો બાર ચલાવવા તથા શ્રી હીનકુશતાનમાં લોકો ઉપર જે દુખ પડેછે તેરેનુ નીવારણ કરવાની નરરેનમાં કે ઘણી સદા પોતાનુ મન આપનો રેરેશે*

૧૩ મુ—ઈઉરોપ મથે થાલેલી લડાઈની બાબદમાં પારલેમે નેટનુ થેઆંન લાગેલુછે તેપણ અંગારેજ રાજકુમારી શલાઈ શ્રી હીનકુશતાંનની બાબદને બીલકુલ વીશરી મેલી નથી* નમારી મંડ લીને જાણેઆથી ખુશાલી ઉપજેય કે ગઈઆ વરશમાં શ્રી હીનકુશતાં

નનાં કારોબાર વીશે બેઈ વખત "ફાઉશ ઓપ કાંમનશ" ની શલામાં મોટેટા જોરથી તકરાર ચાલી હતી*

૧૪ મુ—ગામા જુલાઈ મહીનાંમાં મી૦ જે—પિ—બી— બાલા કેટે એવી દરખાશત કરી જે પ્રધરાજનાં હુકુમતનાં દેશ પ્રમે ખેડુત લોકોને કેટેવી શરતે જમીન મલેછે તે વીશે તજવીજ કરવા શારૂ શ્રી પ્રધરાજખાતે કમીશન મોકલવું* ઈ દરખાશતને મી૦ પિ—ટી—શી મોરે મોટેટી ખબરદારીથી ટેકો આપેઓ અને દખાણ તરફનાં હુકુમ તનાં દેશ પ્રમે ફરીને શોકુંકિ ઉપર ઈ મણીઈ પોતાંની નજરે જેકાંઈ જોઈઉં હતું તથા જે અનુભવ અને માહીતગારી મેલવી હતી તેઓનો શાર "ફાઉશ આપ કાંમનશ" ની શલાને કહી શંભલાવેઓ* પાંચ મણીઓનાં વધારે મત પડેઆને લીધે ઈ માંગલું કબુલ રાખેમાત્રાં આવેઉં નહી તોપણ શ્રી હીનકુશતાંનની ક્ષુધરાઈ નાં હીમાકીતીઓઈ "પારલેમેંનટ" ની શલામાં ઈ વેલાઈ પ્રતેહ મેલવી કે જે પ્રતેહ મેલવવાની તેઓને વખી નહી હતી* તે ઓની મતલબ એવી હતી જે શ્રી હીનકુશતાંનનાં કારોબાર વીશે અંગરેજી "પારલેમેંનટ" તથા અંગરેજ લોકોની મોગતું ચીત લાગેલું કાયમ રાખવું તથા શરકારે ક્ષુધરાઈ કરવાનો મારગ શને ૧૮૫૩ માં શારી અને ઉલટ ભરેલી રીતે મોકલો કરેઓ હતો તે મારગમાં શરકારને આગલ ચલાવવી* ઈ મતલબ બીલકુલ પાર પડીછે*ઈ બાબદમાં લોકોનાં મત સુધરાઈ કરનારાઓની તર ફ એવાંતો આવ્યા ગઈઆં કે શ્રી હીનકુશતાંનની શરકારનાં શતાવા લાઓ શેવાઈ "ફાઉશ આપ કાંમનશ" ની શલાનાં લગાલગ શ બલા અધીકારીઓઈ જાંણેઆ પરમાંણે કબુલ રાખેઉં જે ઈ દર ખાશત વાજબીછે અને શ્રી હીનકુશતાંનનાં મીતરોનાં વીચાર શાથે ઈ મત્રલતા થઈઆ અને જે પ્રતેહ થાઈ હતી તે વીશે કિ ઓતમ બી ના ત્રપાવી પરગટ કરીને "લનડન ટાંઈમશ" નાં અધીપતીઈ કુર પાકરને શબલાઓનું મેમાંન પોંહોંચાડેઉં તે ઉપરથી શ્રી ઈંગલંડ

પ્રજાનાં ઘણાંખરાં ભણેલા ધરશાળાનું ચીત ખાખદ ઉપર લાગુ હતું* શારી શનાથી તમારી મંડલીનાં જાણેલામાં આવેલું છે કે ગાતની લાંજગાડ થઈ પછે ઘણાંખરાં ગોરેદેદારોને જાહેરમાં તથા બાનગી રીતે કબુલ કરવું પડેલું છે શ્રી હીનકુરતાંનની મુખરાઈનું કાંમ હવે દીલશોજથી ચાલવું જોઈએ*શ્રી ઈંગલંડપ્રજાએ શાલાગોનું જોમાં ન લડાઈમાં અતીશે ગુતાહિલ હતું તેહને લીધે આપણાં કાંમને હરકત પોંહોંચે હેવી ધાશતી હતી તેવી વેલાએ ખરચા ચલાવવામાં પ્રજા તેહ થઈ તેથી આપણાને ઘણો ઉલટ છુટેચ*

૧૫ મું—ઉપર કહી જણાંવેલી વખતે જે ગાતની લાંજગાડ થાઈ તે વેલાએ "પારલેમેંનટ" ની શભામા જે ખાખદોની તકરાર ચાલી હતી તેહમાંની બેએ ખાખદો ટિલેજે બેકુતેનાં ઉપર જુલમ પાડી તેઓને રીબાવીને તેઓ પાશેથી જબાંબંદી વસુલ કરવાનો રવઈઓ તથા જબરદશતીથી તકશીર કબુલ કરાવવાની ચાલ પડી ગઈચ તે ઉપર પ્રજારાજની શરકારે જોમાંન પોંહોંચાડેલું અને ઉપર કહેલી ધીકારવા જોગા ચાલ જારીછે કે નહી તેવીશે તજવીજ કરવાશારૂ ખ્રિ પ્રજરાજની શરકારે કિ કમીશન મુકરર કરેલું*હેમાંની કિ ખાખદ ઉપર તલાશ કરવાનો બંગાલાની શરકાર ઉપરખી હોકમ આવેલોછે હેવું નજર આવેછે*તમારી મંડલી આશા રાખેછે જે હેવી રીતે તજવીજ થાકિમાથી પૂરીગાદ કરેગામાં આવીછે તેહની શગાઈ તથા વાજબીપણું શાબેત થાશે અને આ દેશનાં ગામઠીઓનું કલેગાંણ તથા શુખ થાશે તેવો બંદોબશત કરેગામાં આવશે* ખ્રિ ગાતની ખાખદમાં "પારલેમેંનટની" શભામાં જે ચરચા ચલાવેગામાં આવી તે વીશે હેવી આશા રાખેગા માં આવેછે જે ચરચા બીજકુલ વેગરથ અને પ્રેાકટ જાશે નહી*

૧૬ મું—તમોને ઈગાદ હશે કે સને ૧૮૫૩ નાં વરશમાં શરૂ મારલશ ઉંટે શ્રી હીનકુરતાંનનો રાજ કારોબાર ચલાવવા વીશે નો ખારો "પારલેમેંનટ" ની શભામાં દાખલ કરેઓ તે વે

લાઈ તેણે એવું ઠરેલું હતું જે "બોરડ ઓફ કનટરોલ" નાં શરનશીન દાખલ શ્રી હીનદુશતાંનની આર્થિત તથા ખરચનો હીશાબ રજુ કરની વેલાઈ હીનદુશતાંનની આર્થિત તથા પુજીનું શરવઈ ઉંદર વરશ રજુ કરશ અને વરશ દાહાડાની મુદતમાં શરકારે પરવાનાં લાલને વાશતે શું શું ફાંગ કરેગાંય તથા શું શું ફાંગ કરવાની ગોઠવાણ કરીય તેણેનો શાર જાહેર કરશ*ઈ કણુલાત મુજબ શર ચારલશ ઉરે "પારલેમેંનટ" ની શભા બરખાશત થાવાનો વખત છેક નજદીક આવેઓ તે વેલાઈ ગઈઆ આગશટ મહીના ની ૮ મી તારીખે શ્રી હીનદુશતાંનનાં રાજની આર્થિત તથા ખરચનો હીશાબ "હાઉશ ઓફ કોમનશ" ની શભામા રજુ કરેઓ તે વેલાઈ તેણે કિ લાંગણુ લાશાણ કરેઉ તેણેમાં અંગરેજ શરકારનાં શ્રી હીનદુશતાંનનાં રાજની આર્થિત તથા ખરચનો હીશાબ આપેઓ તથા "ટરેજરી" ની હવડાંની તથા હવે પછેની હાલતનુ વરાગ્રત કરી દેખાડેઉ*જ જોગાવાઈનો લાભ લઈને શરકારે ગાંમહીઓને કેલવણી આપવાશારૂ તથા અગાતના જાહેર કાંમ તથા ઈમારતો જેવેકે પુલ તથા રશતા તથા નાલાં વગેરે બીજાં મોટાંટાં કાંમ ઉઠાવવા તથા બાંધવાશારૂ તથા આઈબોટેલાં દેશની આબાદીનો વધારો કરવાશારૂ શરકારે જે ગોઠવણો કરી હતી તેણેની વીગતખી તેણે કરી જણાંવી*ઈ વેલાઈ કિ ઘણીજ અગાતની તકરાર થાઈ તેમાં શર અરશકીન પેરી ઘણું કરીને શાંભેલ થાઈઓ હતો*"પારલે મેનટ" ની શભાઈ શને ૧૮૫૩ નાં વરશમાં રાજ કારોબાર ચલાવવાની જે ગોઠવણ ફેરફાર કરી તથા ઝુમારીને બીજી હતી તેમાં વમારે ઝુધરાઈ કરવાની ઉપર કહેલા ધરશથે એતમ લલાંબણ બીધી*તેણે કેવી શીપ્પારશ બીધી કે "બોરડ આપ કનટરોલ" તથા "બોરટ ઓપ્ડરેકટરશ"ઈ બેઓ રાજકારોબાર ચલાવનારશતાવાલા ઓ હાલમાં જુદાછે તેઓને કિઠા કરવા કે તેથી દર વરશ ખરચમાં આશરે પંદર લાખ રૂપીઆનો ઘટારો થાશે અને જે કાંમકાજ હાલતો

રાજ કારોબાર ચલાવવાની કાર્ટ્રિ રાખેલી બીકટ તથા ગુચવાણ ભરેલી રીત કે જેની વીકટોરીઆ "બોમબે આરોશીએશને" પાદશાહી "પા રલેમેનટ" ને અરજી કરી હતી તેવી બીકટ અને ગુચવાણ ભ રેલી રીતે રાજ કારોબાર ચલાવેઆથી કાંઇ કાજ ચલાવવામાં ઘણી ઢીલ તથા હરકત પોંહોચેછે તેને બદલે ઉતાવલેથી કાંઇ કાજ થાશે*

૧૭ મું—તમારી મંડલીને જાંણેઆથી બીજી ણુરાલી ઉપજેય કે જિ મોટી શલાનાં બીજા અધીકારી મીશતર ક્રીનનેરડે જિ જો ગાવાઈનો લાલ લેઈને ઈંગલંડનાં શતાવાલાઓને વેચી ભલામણ કરીણે "અપરાજ—યુરપઈ—ખંડાલ તથા આગરા—કિલ્લેમારે દે "શનાં હુકુમતનાં ગાવરનરોને તથા શીંધ—પેગુ તથા પંજાબનાં "મુલક મધે હુકુમત ચલાવનારા વડા ઓહોદેદારોને વેચી રીતનો "હોકમ મોકલવો જે દર વરશની આખરી કિદીવાંની તથા પ્રોજદા "રી ઈનશાપ્ટ ખાતાંની બાબદમાં શુ શુ કાંમ કરેઆંય તથા આકિપ "તનું તથા ખરચ તથા વેપારની હાલતમાં શુ શુ સુધરાઈ કરીશતથા "પોલીશ ખાતાંમાં શુ સુધારો કરેઆંય તથા રશતા તથા પુલ તથા "આવ જાવ કરવાનાં મારગ તથા લોકોને ફેરવણી આપવાનાં કાંમ "માં શુ વધારો કરેઆંય તેનો રીપોરટ કરીને મોકલવો કે તે ઉ "પરથીજુદા જુદા જીલાઓની હવડાંની તથા હવેપછેની હાલત સો "કરા રીતે માલુમ પડી આવે* " તમારી મંડલીના જાંણેઆમાં આવેઉંય કે શર ગરશકીન પેરીકિબી શર ચારલશ ઉડને વેલીન્ટ રી તની ભલામણ કરીય* મીશતર ક્રીનનેરડની શંગાથે કિ મલતા થઈ ને તમારી મંડલી હેવુ લીયારેછે જે અગરજો શ્રી ક્વીનકુશનાંનનનો "આકિપત તથા ખરચનો હીશાબ રજુ કરની વેલાઈ વેવા રપોરટ "દર વરશ શલાની આગાલ મેલેઆમાં આવેતો તેથી અમીલણો "પ્રાપ્તિ થાકિ* તેથી જુદાજુદા ગાવરનરો કિબીજાની દેખા દે "ખીથી કિ બીજાના કરતાં શરશ અને શારાં કાંમ કરવાની તે "ઓને શારી ઉલટ તથા મોટી હોશ થાકિ અને તેઓ પોતાના

"ક્રામ ક્રાજમાં વધારે મેહેનત લીઈ* દર વરશ હેવી રીતનો હી "શાળ તથા કિલાલ રજુ થાઈઆથી પારલેમેનટની શભાને તથા "વરતમાંન પતર વાલાઓને કિ વરશનાં ક્રરતાં બીજાં વરશનાં ક્રાં "ગ તથા બંદોબશતથી શુ પાઈદા થાઈમાંય તેહેનો મુકાબલો કર "વાને બની આવે તથા શ્રી હીનકુશતાંનમાં બરેબરો સુધારો થાઈ "ય હે નહી તે તપાશવાને બની આવે* " તમારી મંડલી આ શા રાખેછેક્રે જે મલાંગણી હેતી પાઈદા બરેલી અશર તથા હેવુ શારૂ પરીણામ થાઈ તે મલાંગણા શભાવાલાઓ કબુલ રાખશેકે જે શભાવાલાઓને શ્રી હીનકુશતાંનનાં લોક્રોમાં શુખનો વધારો થાઈ તે હેતી રીતે હીનકુશતાંનની હકુમત મલાવવાનો જોખમ બરેલો ઓ હેદો પારલેમેનટની શભાઈ શવાયીન ક્રરેઓય*

૧૮ મુ—તમારી ક્રમીટી"બોમ્બે આશોશીએશનને"આઈ ખુશાલી બરેલી વધાંમણી આપની વેલાઈ મુબારકબાદી આપેછે જે મુમબઈમાં કિ"ઈઉનીવરશીટી"કિલેજે સરવેથી મોટ્ટો વાંધેની મહરેશા ક્રાઢ્યા શારૂ તથા આઈ હકુમતનાં દેશમાંયે લોક્રોને શબલી જગોઈ વીદ્યે આની કેલવણી આપવાનો વધારો તથા ફેલાવો કરવાશારૂ શરકારે આપની બરેલી નાંણાંની મદદમાં ઘણો મોટ્ટો ખુશેરો કરવા શા રૂ તમારી મંડલીઈ જે અરજ કરી હતી તે શેવટે કબુલ કરવામાં આવીછે* નાંમદાર "ક્રોરટ આઈ ડરેક્ટરશે"હાલમાં ગ્રોકુકિ થાઈઉ અતરેની જુદી જુદી કિલાકેદાર શરકાર ઉપર કિ પરમાંન મોકલે ઉય તેમાં હેનો કોક્રમ મોકલેઓય કે શ્રી લંડનની"ઈઉનીવરશીટી" નાં જેવી શ્રી મુમબઈ તથા કલકતા મધે તાકીદથી"ઈઉનીવરશીટી" ઓ ક્રાઢાડવી તથા શ્રી મધરાજ અને બીજાં શહેરોમાં જેવારે મગા ત નજર આવે તેવારે નાંખ્યી ક્રાઢાડવી અને કિ ઈઉનીવરશીટી ઓનાં ઓફોદેદારોને હેવો મખતીઆર આપવો કે જે વીદ્યેઆરથીઓ પરીખશામાં પશાર થાઈ તેઓને લાઈકના મરતબાની શંનદો અથ વા ખેતાબ આપવાં* મોટ્ટો વાંધેનાં લોક્રોને પડતા મેલેઆ વનાં ધ

ણાં ખરા લોકોને ટિલે જે શબલે વાંધેના લોકોમાં વીદેઆની ફેરવ
ણીનો ફેલાવો કરવાશારૂ કિ પ્રરમાંનમાં કિ ઘણોજ ઓતત્ર આ
ને શાધારણ બંદોબ્બશત કરેઓય અને તે બંદોબ્બશત જેમ બ
ની આવે તેમ અમલમાં લાવવા શારૂ કિલાકેદાર શતાવાલાઓને હે
કમ પ્રરમાવેઓય* કિ પ્રરમાંનમાં બીજી કેવી ગોઠવણ કરીય કે જુ
દી જુદી જાતના ધનધા ઉદીમ અથવા કીશબ શીબવવા શારૂ મદરેસા
ઓકાડવી અથવા મદરેશાના બાતાઓમાં તેકેવા ઉદીમ અથવા
કીશબ શીબવવાની ફેરવણી આપવી* મેકેનાજઓને તરણીકિ આ
પીને કેલવવા શારૂ નીશાલો ઓકાડવી તથા દેશી ભાશાઓમાં વીદે
આ અનેઆરાના કીમતી પુશતકો બનાંતીને તઈઆર કરવાની કિ પ્ર
રમાંનમાં ગોઠવણ કીધેલીછે* ઉપર કહેલા પ્રરમાંનમાં ઈગલંડના
શતાવાલાઓકિજે મોકેટી અગાતની કીમતી વાતોની હાલમાં બ
બશેશ કરીય તેટલા માટે તમારી મંડલી તેઓનો મોકેટો ઉપ
કાર માનેય* કિ વાતો માકેની કિ વાત કે જેકેનો દાખલો નુરત
આપેઆમાં આવશે તે વાત શીવાઈ કિ શબલી વાતોને તમારી મંડ
લીકિ દીલોજાંનથી પશંદ કરીય* ઉપર કહેલુ પ્રરમાંન પરગટ થાઈ
ઉય તેકેને તમારી મંડલી કિ મોટી ખુરપા અથવા બખશેશ કરીને
ગણેય અને કિ ઉપરથી તેઓ કે વી ખુશાલીથી કહી જણાવવા માં
ગેય કે હવેથી હીનકુશતાંનના ગાંમઠીઓનાં લાકિા ઉલડવાનો
આરંભ થાઈઓય*

૧૯ મું— આકિદેશનાં લોકોને વીદેઆની ફેલવણી આપવા
ની શ્રી ઈગલંડના શતાવાલાઓકિ જે ઓતત્ર ગોઠવણ કરીય
તે માકેના માતરે કિ બંદોબ્બશત તીશે તમારી મંડલી વાંધો
લીકિ કાંઈજે તે બંદોબ્બશત કેવોછે કે જેથી આપણાં ગાંમઠી દે
શીઓનાં હકને નુકશાન પોકેાયેય* તે બંદોબ્બશત કિછેજે શ્રી હીન
કુશતાંનમાં ગાંમઠીઓને વટલાવીને ખરીશટીઅન કરવાના તથા અ
કિ દેશનાં લોકો જે જુદાજુદા મરમ પાલેછે તે મરમનો નાંશ કરવા

નાં દેખઈનાં કારણશર મીશનેરીઓઈ કાઢેલી નીશાલેાને મદદ કરવા સારૂ સરકારે નાણાંની બખશેસ આપની ફરીચ* બરીશટીઅન મીશનેરીઓ અથવા બીજી કેાઈબી ગનેઆનવાલા પાદરીઓ વટલાવાનેા મુનસેા લઈને બેઠા હેાઈ તેવેાઈ કારણશર લેાબેાઈ આપેલા અથવા લડેલાં બાંનગી નાણાંની મદદથી પેાતા નુ કાંગ સલાલવા માંગતા હેાઈનેા તે વીસે વાંસેા લેવાનેા ગાં મડીઓને કશી શતા નથી તેાપણ તમારી મંડલીઈ કેવી તકરા ર ચલાવેચ કે જે સરકાર દીન મુરબ્બની બાબદમાં બીલકુલ અલ ગી રેહેવા માંગેછે તથા પરજાનાં લેાકેા જે મુરબ્બ પાલતા હેાઈ તેમાંનાં કેાઈબી મુરબ્બની વચે પડતી નથી તે સરકાર દુનીઆદારી ના કિલ્મ શીખવાને બાંહ્યાંને પણ ગાંગડીઓને વટલાવીને બરીશટી અન કરવાનાં કારણશર ઉઠાવેલાં દેખઈનાં મુરબ્બનાં કાંબ્રને ગાંગ ડીઓની પેાતાની પેદાશિમાંથી વસુલ કરેલાં નાણામાંથી કાંઈબી મ દદ પડતી અથવા વાજબી રીતે અપાઈ સકાઈ હેવુ કેાઈબી રાજબ્ર મીકારીથી ફિક પલ લલબી કેહેવાઈ સકાશે નહીં*

૨૦ મુ—આઈ હુકુમતના દેશ મધ્યે પરજાને વાપરવાના જાહે ર કાંગેા પડતાં ગેલેબામાં આવેબાંબ તેવીસે "બેામબે આસેાસીએિ ને" પારલીમાગેનટની સભાને કરેલી પેહેલી અરજમાં પ્રીબાદ ઉ ઠાંની હુની*સર મારલસ ઉડની ફિબારત વાપરીને કહીચિ કે સને ૧૮૫૩ માં "પારલેમેનટની" સભામાં અધીકારીઓનુ ધણુ કરી ને હેવુ મત હુતુજે કે બાબદમાં વધારે બરચ કરવેા જોઈઈ* તમારી મંડલીને બાણેબાથી બાનંદ ઉપજેચ કે શ્રી ઈંગલંડના સ તાવાલાઓઈ ચેાડાઈક દીવશ થાઈબાં આઈ દેશ બાતે હેવુ પ્રરબાંન મેાકલેઉંચ્યે "જે લતા તરપ આઈ દેશની ઉતપંતીનેા અતીધણેા વ ધારેા થાઈ તથા પરજાની અવસથા સુધરે તેવેાં ગેાટેાટાં બાંહ્યાના રત તથા બ્રાતનાં બાંમકાંમ કરવાં કે જેહેનેા બરચ દર વરશની બા પિદમાંથી કરવાને બની બાવે નહીં* "* ઈ પ્રરબાંન મધ્યે નીચેલ

ખી જણાવેલી અગાતની કબુલાતો કરીય તે ઉપર તમારી મંડલી ત
મારૂ મેમાંન પોંહોચાડવાની રજા માંગેય*કિ પ્રરમાંનમાં લખેછે જે*

"હમારૂ મનછે જે પરજાનાં સુખને વાશતે હેવી પ્રરજછે જે
"ઉપર કહી જણાવેલાં બાંધ કામ જેહેવાકે ખેતરમાં પાંણી શીંચ
"વાના નાંલાં બાંધવા તંયઃ શમારવા તથા નવા રશતા બનાંવવા
"અને તરીને રશતે આવ જાવ કરવાના મારંગ બાંગાવા તથા બંદ
"ર પઠવા બારાં સુધારવાનાં કામમાં મોહોટો તવા બોહોલો
"ખરચ કરવો જોઈયિ*હમેને કશો શંદેહ નથી કે દેશની સુખ
"રાઈ કરવાના કારણશર શારી પઠે વીચાર કરીને જે કામ બાંધ
"વાની ગોઠવણ કરેઆમાં આવશે તે કામ તઈયાર થઈઆથી તે
"કામ ઉપર મુલકની આપિદમાંથી જેટલો ખરચ થાશે તે પરમાંણે
"આપિદનો ઘટતી રીતે વકી રાખેઆ પરમાંણે શદા વધારો થાશે

૨૧ મુ—અગાતના જાહેર બાંધ કામ અથવા ઈમારત બાંધવા શારૂ શરકાર મોહોટો ખરચ કરવા માંગેછે તેહેનો આધાર અથવા નરોશો કિ કારણશર આપતી કરેલી શીલક બાકી અથવા વધારાની આ પદ ઉપરજ રાખેઆમાં આવેઓ હશેતો તમારી મંડલીને હેવો લઈ લાગેછે જે ઉપર કહેલુ અગાતનુ પ્રરમાંન નકામું થાઈ પઠશે અને તેલી આ દેશના લોકોને કશો પુંઈદો થાશે નહી કાંઈજે તમાર મંડલીને જાણેઆથી દલગીરી ઉધજેય કે"ઈશટ ઈનડીઆ કંપની" શરકારના રાજની શને ૧૮૫૩—૫૪ ના શાલની આપિદ તથા પર મને હીરાખ્યં "પારલેમેનટ "ની શભાને ગઈઆ આગશટ મ હીનામાં "બોરડ ઓપ કનટરોલ "ના શરજનરીને રજુ કરેમો હ તો તે ઉપરથી શીતેરાશી લાખ રૂપીઆનો ઘટારો અથવા ખોટ માલુ મ પડેછે અને હવે પછે કેટલાઈક વરશ સુધી કિ ઘટ ઓછી થાઈ અથ વા બીલકુલ જતી રેહે હેવી વકી નથી કાંઈજે શર ચારલશ ઉડે હેવો કિરાર કરેમોય કે "વધારે આપિદ ઉપજે હેવી ખચીત આશા નથ પણ ખરચની ઘણીખરી રકમોમાં કાંઈખી ઘટ રો થાઈ હેવી જણા

આવતા નથી બલકે તેમાં "વધારો થઈઆ વનાં રેહેશે નહી"*

૨૨ મું—પરજાના લોકોને વાપરવાના બાંધકામ તથા શહેલે વાંધેનાં લોકોને વીદેઆની કેલવણી આપવા તથા જે ગામડીઆ શહેર વેથી ઉનયી વીદેઆની કેલવણી લેવા તથા "ઈંગ્લીવરશીટી" ની શાનદ મેલવવા માંગે તેઓને તેહેવી રીતની કેલવણી આપવા તથા જેઓ હરકિ હોનર શીખવા માંગે તેહેને બાશ કીશબ અથવા ઉદમ શીકવાની તથા બીજી બાબદોમાં શહેરકારે થોડી કોશેશ કરીચ ને વીશે ઈંગલંડના શતાવાલાઓની હાલમાં બાતરી થાઈચ હેવુ બાલુમ પડેચ* તમારી મંડલી કેવી બાશા રાખેચ (પાછા તે બાશામાં ઉપર કહેલા કારણોને લીધે તેઓ ફલદરૂપ થાવાની જહાજી ઉમેદ રાખતા નથી) તે બાશા કિછે જે "કોરટ બાપ ડરેકટરશે" ઉપર કહેલાં પ્રરબાંનમાં લખી જાણાંવેલા હુકમ કેજે બાઈ બોહોલા દેશનાં લોકોનાં કલેબાંણમાં વધારો કરે હેવાછે તે હુકમ પુરની બને બોહોલી રીતે બજાલાવવામાં શ્રી હીનકુશતાંનની વટી શહકાર તથા કિલાદેદાર શહકારને કશી બાગત જેહેવી બડચણ બાવી પડે નહી*

૨૩ મું—શ્રી હીનકુશતાંનનો રાજકારોબાર ચલાવવાનાં નવા બારાની શરત મુજબ નાંગદાર "કોરટ ઓપ ડરેકરશે" પોતાની મંડલી બાંહેના નવ જાણને બરતરપ કરીને પોતાની મંડલીમાં બટારો કરી ને બાગરે પંદર બધીકારીબો રાખેબાછે બને કિ બાલી પડેલી જગો કિ ગઈબા કિપરેલ મહીનામાં લપ્રટનેનટ જેનરલ શર જી પાલાકુ જી શી બી ને બેકિ વરશની મુદત બુધી મુકરર કરેબોચ તથા મુંબબઈની બાંઉનશીલનાં બાગલા બધીકારી જે પી તીલોબી ઈશકોરિને બે બાર વરશ બુધી તથા બંગાલાની બાંઉનશીબલનાં બાગલા બધકારી શર કિ કરીને ચબ વરશ બુધી મુકરર કરેબોચ* શ્રી હીનકુશતાંનનાં મુલકનો બનુભવ તથા બાહીનગારી ધરાવનારા શબશેને "કોરટબાપ ડરેકટરશની" મંડલીમાં દાબલ કરવાની મારણાંની કિ મંડલીની નેમણુકમાં શને ૧૮૫૩ માં જે ફેરબાર કરેબામા બાવેઉ હતુ

મેરૂની શરત મુજબ્ બાંણીની શરમારે ઉપર કરેલા ધારાઓને મુ કરર કરેઆમ*

૪૨ મું—"બોરડ આપ્ ક્નટરોલ"નાં શરનશીને શને૧૮૫૩ નાં વરશમાં પારલેમેનટને આપેલી કબુલાત મુજબ્ ક્વીનકુશતાંનનાં નેમા ઈ ખાતાં નવા ઈજશાપ્ કરવા નવા મુદ્દામાં ચલાવવાની રીતી નવા કાઈ દા નવા શ્રી ક્વીનકુશતાંનના આગાલા"લામા કમીશનરો" ઈ તઈઆર કરેલા ધારાનાં ખરડા તપાશવા નવા શુધારવા શારૂ નવા શદર અદા લત અને શુપરીમ કોરટ ઈકઠી કરવાનો ઠરાવ થઈલોછે ને કોરટમાં કાંમ ચલાવવાના ધારા તઈઆર કરવાશારૂ શ્રી ઈંગાલંડ મધે નાંમ દારબાંણીઈ"લામા કમીશનરો" મુકરર કરેઆમ* ઈ કમીશનરોમાં શર જાંન રોમીલી"માલતર આપ્ ધી રોલશ"તથા શર જાંન જરવી શ"કાંમન પલીશની કોરટનો"વડો જજ નવા શર ડિવરડ રાઈન કે જે બાણી શને ૧૮૩૮ થીને શને ૧૮૪૨ શુધી શ્રી કલકતાની શુપરીમ કોરટનો ચીપ્ જશ્ટીશ હતો તે નવા શ્રી ચિ કેમેરન ઈશકોરિ કે જે શ્રી ક્વીનકુશતાંનની કાંઉનશીલનો મોટો મેમબર નવા ઈનડીઅન લામા કમીશનનો શરનશીન હતો તે નવા જે ઈ મિ મેકલીઓડ ઈશકોરિ કે જે બાણી શર ટાંમશ મનરોનાં વ ખતમાં મધરાજની શરકાનોરે શેક્રટેરી હતો નવા આગાઉ શ્રી ક્વીનકુશતાંનનો લામા કમીશનર હતો નવા જે ઈ ક્રાકીનશ ઈશકોરિ શ્રી ખંગાલાની શદર અદાલતનો અગાલો રેજીશટર નવા જજ નવા ટી ઈ ફિલીશ ઈશકોરિ નવા આર લો ઈશકો રિ પારલેમેનટનો મેમબર અને "બોરડ આપ્ કનટરોલનો"શેક્રટેરી ઈ મિને લામા કમીશનરો ઠરાવેઆછે નવા ક્વીનકુશતાંનનાં આગાલા લામા કમીશનરોનાં શેક્રટેરી નવા શ્રી ક્વીનકુશતાંનની વ ડી કાંઉનશીલના મેમબર ઈ ગ્રીલેટ ઈશકોરિને ઈ કમીશનરોનો શેક્રટેરી ઠેરાવેઆમ* ઈ કમીશનરોઈ કેટલુ કાંમ કરેઉય તે તમારી મંડલીના શાલલેઆગાંઈ આવેઉ નથી પણ તમારી મંડલીનાં બા

ઉપ્રાંતનો આવેઉમ કે શર મારલશ ઉડે શોકુંકિ ઉપર "હાઉસ આપ્ર કોમનશની" શબ્દોને જાહેર કરેઉ હતુ જે "આઈ વરશ "વીચાર કરવા શારૂ રજુ કરેઆમાં આવે કેવી રીતનો કોઈ "મારો પારલેમેનટના મારાની ઢપમાં તેઓથી ઉલો થાઈ શકે "એ નથી* " પણ કિ મણીકિ કેવી આશા કરી જણાંતી જે આવતાં વરશની શરૂઆતમાં પારલેમેનટની શબ્દો બેઠાથી શ દર અદાલત તથા ક્રુપરીમ કોરટને કિકી કરવાનો તથા શ્રી ની નકુશતાંનમાં હીવાંની અને ફ્રોજદારી કોમ ચલાવવાની રીતીમાં ક્રુ મારો કરવાનો મારો પશાર કરવાને તે શકતીવાંન થાશે અને કિ મણીકિ કેવી ઉમેદ કરી જણાવીજે"શરવેથી વધારે પંકાઈ "લા નેઆકિમીશનાં કિમત થાકિલા વીચારથી આઈ દેશમા (કિ "લે જે શ્રી ઈંગલંડમાં)ઈનશાપ્ર કરવાની ક્રુમરાઈ ભરેલી રીત "શોકુંકિ ઉપર દાખલ કરેઆમાં આવીય તે કરતાં વધારે સુમરા "ઈ ભરેલી રીતનો બંદોબશત કરાવવા શારૂ કુ દરખાશત કરશ "અને ગાંમડીઓને શત્રજ પડે તેવી ગુકરદમાં ચલાવવાની કેવી શે "કેલી રીત ચાલેઆથી કરકિ ગાંણશને તેની ચુંનજકિશ તથા જો "ગવાઈ પરગાંણે કેવી રીતે ઈનશાપ્ર મલી આવશે કે જેવી "રીતે કલટાં સુબી મલી આવેઆ નથી"તમારી મંડલી અંતક રણથી આશા રાખેય કે કિ શઘલી ઉમેદ પુરતી રીતે બર આવે અને આઈ દેશના હાલના અતીલાણાં બાંતી ભરેલા ઈનશાપ્રના કા રોબારને લગતા જુલમ કે જે વીશે બોમબે આશોશીશિને ફરી આદ કરીય તેકેનો પુરતો કિલાજ ઉતાવલેથી કરેઆમાં આવે*

૨૫ મું—શર મારલશ ઉડની શતા ઉપરની તમારી મંડલી બ બર આપવાની રજા માંગેછે જે ઈશટ ઈનડીબ્વ કમપની શરકાર ની શનદલાલી બાકરીમાં આશીશટંનટ શરજનની જગોઈ દાખલ થા નારા ઉમેદવારોની પેકેલવેલી પરીબશા આઈ વરશ બેશતાંમાં થા નારછે અને તે પરીબશા મકકા મકકીનાં મારા મુજબ થાશે મુ

મે વર્ષે પછે દર છઆ છઆ મહીને થાશે* તમારી મંડલીને જાંણે આથી માલુમ્ણે। દુરખ ઉપજેછે કે કિ મેં કાંગ્રથી ધરશથે। ધ ણી કિ મડવાણ લોગવીને ઈગલંડ જેવા દુર અને પારકા દે શમાં ઈકરોપીઆંનોની શંગાથે ચકડા ચકડી કરવા સારૂ કલકતે થી શ્રી ઈંગલંડ ગઈઆય ઈવી મારાણાથી કે જે માંકરીઆંથી તે ઓને વરતાં મુમી જાંણી બુજને ખાનલ રાખેઆય તે માકરીઆં તેઓ દાખલ થાઈ*

૨૬ મું—ઈલીબરી બાતેની મદરેશામાં દાખલ થનારાં ઉમેદ વારોને નવા મારા પરમાંણે પશાર કરવાનો ઠરાવ થઈઆય તેવી શેના કાઢિા બાંધવાનાં કારણશર "લનડન ઈકનીવરશીટી" નાં વાઈશ માંનશેલર નેક નાંગ્રદાર ટી બા એકાલે ઈશકોરિ તથા ઈશ ૮ ઈનડીઆ કંપનીનો શેકરેટારી શર જે મેલવીલ તથા બીજા ધર કશથેાની કિ કમીટી મુકરર કરેઆમાં આવીય*

૨૭ મું—શને ૧૮૫૩ માં "બોરડ આફ કનતરોલ" નાં શર નશીને પારલેમેનટને વેવી કબુલાત આપી વતી જે આઈ દેશનો લ ગાલગા શલેો ઈનશાફ કરવાને વાશતે જે ગાંગ્રડી નેઆફમીશોને રાખેઆમાં આવેઆય તેઓનાં પગાર વધારીને તથા કુનીઆ દારીના શનશારમાં તેઓને મોટી પદવી આપીને તેઓની વા લતમા મુકરાઈ કરેઆમાં આવશે* ગઈમા આગશટ મહીનામાં શર મારલસ ઉડે પારલેમેનટને જાહેર કરેઉ જે ઉપર કહેલા મા રાણશર કિ ગોઠવણ કરીને શ્રી વીનકુશતાંનનાં ગવરનર જે નરલે બંગાલાની શરકાર ઉપર મોકલીય*

૨૮ —મું તમારી કમીટીને જાંણેઆથી દુરખ ઉપજેય કે શ્રી વીનકુશતાંનની મારા બાંધનારી શાલાઈ વાલમાં વેવો ઠરાવ કરેઆય કે તેઓ પોતાનો મારોબાર બારણાં ઢાંકીને ગુપત રીતે ચલાવતા વતા તેને બદલે ઉઘાડે બારણે ચલાવવો અને જે જ ગોઈ તેઓ મારોબાર ચલાવે તે જગોઈ લોકોને આવવાની

છુટ આપવી* કિ ઝરાવ ઘટતોછે અને તેથી કિ મ્યારા ખાંધ્નારી શા ળા આંગ્ર લોકોમાં માંજી મેલવશે* દક્ષ કરોડથી વધારે ખરીદીશ પર જના કુક તથા લાલને લગતા મ્યારા ખાંધ્વાશારૂ જે શાળા બેશે તે શાળાને ઘટમાંન કુનુ જે ગુપત રીતે કારોબાર ચલાવવાની કપકા ત રેલી રીત પડતી મેલીને જહેર રીતે કારોબાર ચલાવે તથા જે કા રણો ઉપરથી મ્યારા ખાંધ્વાની જલાંગ્રણ કરેમાત્રાં આવે અથ વા કુરેક મ્યારા મોકુપ્ અથવા રદ કરેમાત્રાં આવે તે કારણો જહેર અને પરગટ કરે*

૨૯ મું—શ્રી કીનકુશતાંનની મ્યારા ખાંધ્નારી શાળા કે જેકેને શ્રી કીનકુશતાંનનો રાજ કારોબાર ચલાવવાનાં નવા મ્યારા મુજબ શ્રુમ્યારીને મોકેાટી કરીય તે શાળાના કીપીઉટી કલાસકના મોકેાટા ઓકેાદા ઉપર કિ લાકિી વાલા ગાંગ્રડી ધરકુશથ શ્રી કલકતાનાં બાબુ પરોશાનનો કુમાર ટાગોરને મુકરર કરેઓય તે જોકિમાથી તમારી મંડલીને મોકેાટી ખુશાલી ઉપજીય*તમારી મંડલી કેવી આશા રાખેછે જે વટની કાબેલીકિ મ્યરાવનાર ગાંગ્રડીઓને શ્રી કી નકુશતાંનની મ્યારા ખાંધ્નારી શાળાનાં મધ્યીકારીઓમાં દાખલ ક રવાનો કીવરા કાંઈ કુવે ધણો વેગલો રેકેઓ નથી*

૩૦ મું—તમારી મંડલીને ખબર આપવાને આનંદ ઉપજેય કે ગઈમા મેકિ મકીનાંમાં તમ્યરાજ મધ્યે કિ બીજી રાજકુવારી મંડ લી ઉભી થાઈય*કિ મંડલીમાં ધણાંકિ ઝને શબલે વાબેનાં કીમત તથા છાતીવાલા ઝને ખબરદાર ઈઉરોપીઓને તથા ઈશટ ઈનડી આના તથા ગાંગ્રડીઓછે કે જેઓ કિ રાંપ થાઈને ઘટની રીતે કોશેરા કરશે તો તેથા શ્રી કીનકુશતાંનમાં અંગરેજ શરકાર જે રીતે રાજ ચલાવેય તેમાં ધણુકિ, પ્રાકિદા ભરેલુ કેરપાર થાઈ પડશે*કિ મંડ લીને ‘‘ તમ્યરાજ રીપારમ આશોશીશન ’’ નુ નાંમ આપેઆત્રાંમા વેઉય અને કિ મંડલીકિ ઉઠાવેલા કાંમ તથા મતલબથી બેાતબે આ શોશીકિશનના જેવીજછે* કિ મંડલી ઉભી થાઈ તેથી તમારી કમ્યીતીને મોકેાટી ખુશાલી ઉપજીય અને તેઓ આશા રાખેછેજે શને ૧૮૫૨

નાં વરશમાં શ્રી હીનકુશનાંન ખાતેની હકુમતનાં જુદા જુદા દેશોમાં ગામડીઓની જે મંડલીઓ ઉભી થાઈગ તે મંડલીઓઈ જે ક્રાંગ માગ્યે લીધુગ તે ક્રાંગમાં ત્રમરાજ રીપ્પારગ આશેરાશીકિાન મોહો ટાં ખલથી ત્રદદ કરશે*

૩૧—મું આઈ દેશની ખરી અવશથા તથા હાજત જાહેર કર વા તથા શ્રી હીનકુશનાનનો રાજ કારોબાર ચલાવવાનાં હાલના ખંદોબ્બતની ખાંગી ખતલાવી આપવા તથા શ્રી હીનકુશનાંનના ગામલાની ગગનની બાબ્બતમા શનાવાલાઓને તથા અંગરેજ લો કોને વાકેફકાર તથા મારહીનગાર કરવા શારૂ કેટલાઈક આપગાપ નીગાર મોહોટા ગનના તથા ખબરદાર ઈઉરોપીઆનોઈ ગઈમા તથા આગલાં વરશમાં કેટલાઈક કીંમતી પુશતકો તથા મોપાંનીઓમાં ઓ બગાંવીને છપાવી પરગટ કરેઆંગ તેઓઈ શ્રી હીનકુશનાંન નાં સુમરાઈના ગામલામાં જે યાકરી બજાવીય તેહનો ઉપકાર માનેઆ વના આઈ જોગવાઈ નગારી મંડલી જવા દેઈ શકતી ન થી*ઈ પુશતકોમાં "પબલીક વ કશ ઈન ઈનડીઆ" કેવે નામનુ ઈક ઓતગ પુશતક કે જે લપ્ટેનેનટ કરનલ કાટને બનાવેઉય તે પુશતક શરવેથી પેહેલો મરતબો મુરાવેય* શ્રી હીનકુશનાંનમાં લોકોને આવજાવ કરવાના રશતા વગરે બીજાં જાહેર બાંધ કાંગ બનાવવાની મોહોટી આગત તથા જરૂરછે તે કાંગ શરકારે પડતુ મેલેઉય તેથી પરજાને તથા શરકારને ઘણુ નુકશાંન થાય માટે ઈ વાતનો ઉપાઈ કરવાની પૂરજછે કેવુ ઈ પુશતકમાં ઘણી જ ઓતગ રીતે શાબેત કરી આપેઉય*ઈ પછે ઉતરની પદવીનુ ઈક ઘણુજ કીંમતી પુશતક આથગ્રાહ્ય હીનકુશનાનની અવશથા તથા હાજત વીશે પરગટ થાઈઉય તેહમા શ્રી માનચેશટર—લીવરપુલ – ગા લાશગો તથા બલાકબરન નાંગના શેહેરોની "ચેમબર આઈ કાંમ રશની" મંડલીઓઈ આઈ દેશની બુમરાઈનો અટકાવ તથા રૂકેનો ઓછો પાક કરેઆં કારણોને લીધે થાય તે વીશે આઈ દેશમાં ૫

રી ગેાકશાઈ કરીને તજવીજ કરવા સારૂ સને ૧૮૫૧ નાં વરશમાં મરના ર મીસતર ં ઠિ૦ મેકે જેલ્વા ખબરદાર કમીશનરને મેાકલેઆે હતેા તે મણીકિ ઉપર કરેલી મંડલીઆેને જે ઉમદા રપેારટ કરી મેાક લેઆય તે રપેારટ ઉપર કરેલાં પુશનક મમે છપાઈ પરગટ થાઈ આય* કિ અગુલ રપેારટના બનાવનારે પેાતે જાતે આઈ દેશ મમે મેલવેલી ખબર તથા ગાગ્રતરી ઉપરથી આઈ હકુમતના દેશનેા કંપની કિ જે રીતે કારેાબાર ચલાવેઆેય તેહની વીરૂધમાં બજણુતીથી બલીપ રાકિ આપેઆેય તથા શરકારની કશુર તથા બેપરવાઈ તથા જે દુખને લીધે ગાંમઠીઆેની સુધરાઈ તથા શુખનેા બટકાવ થાયિ તથા ગા રેટ બરીટન દેશ રાંગાથેના વેપારમાં વધારેા થાતેા નથી તે શરવે બણી હેારીગારીથી બતલાવી આપેઉય* કિ બીજેા મેહેનતુ ન થા મુનબી સુધરાઈ કરનાર જેબ્બીનારટન ઈશકેારિ કે જે મણ કિ કરેલાં કાંત્રનેા તમારી મંડલીકિ પેહેલા રપેારટમાં ઉપકાર માંને આે હતેા તે મણીકિ શ્રી મધરાજની હકુમતના દેશની અવશથા તથા હાલત લીશે કિ બણજ મન મેાહન તથ બેહેાલુ પુશનક છ પાવી પરગટ કરેઉય તેત્રમે શ્રી હીનદુશતાંનની સુધરાઈ કરવાને બની આવે તેહેવા તથા કેાઈથી મુનેકર નહી જવાઈ તેહેવા યેાકશ દાખલા તથા શાખશીઆે બતલાવી આપીય* શ્રા હીનદુશતાનનાં ગાંમઠીઆેને ખરેા મીતર તથા ખેરખાહ શીઠયિ કમેરન ઈશ કેારિ કે જે મણી શ્રી હીનદુશતાંનની કાંઉનશીલનેા અગાઉ યેા થેા મેમબર તથા ઈનડીઅન લાઆ કમીશનરનેા તથા બંગાલા ની "કાઉનશલ આફ ઈડીઉકેશનનેા" શરનશીન હતેા તેણે મેાટેાટી ખબરદારીથી કિ પુશનક બનાવેઉય અને તેહેને "ગાંમઠી આેને કેલવણી આપવા તથા શરકારની નાકરીમા રાખવાની ગરેટ બરીટનની શરકારને પરજ્યછે તે તીશે પાલેમેંગટની શાલા જેા ગવું જાશાણ" હેવી રીત નામ આપેઉય* કિ મીગતી પુશનકના બનાવનારે મેાતેબર દલીલ શાથે શાબેત કરી આપેઉય કે ઈઉ

નીવરશીટી કૅલેજે મેાકેાટી મદરેશા શરકારને કાઢાડવાની ફરજ છે કે તે કાઢાડેઆથી આપણાં ફીનકુશતાંત ખાતેના રાજના વ શનાંરા અગાઉની નવા તરેકવાર પરજના લેાકેાની નીતી તથા દા નાઈની ખુબી તથા વીદેઆ અને કેારનરની શકતી જકેરમાં આવે* મીશનર કૅમેરન શ્રી ફીનકુશતાંનથી નીકલેઆ તેકની આ ગમચ કિ ધણીકિ આર દેશમાં ઈજીનીવરશીટીઆ કાઢાડવાની જે ભલામણ કરી હતી તે ભલામણ ઉપર કહેલી ઉમદા મતલબ પાર પાડવા શારૂ મીઃ કૅમરને ફરીને પેાતાના પુશતકમાં કરીય કેવી રીતકે ઈજીનીવરશીટીઆ કાઢાડેઆથી નાંમદાર રાંણીનાં કિશીઆ ખંડ મલ્કેના પરજના લેાકેા સુધરીને તેઆેથી પેાતાના ઈજરે પીમાન ભાઈબંધેાની બરેાબરી કરવાને બની આવે અને તે શા થે આર મારેા કબુલ રાખવે કે જે ગાંગડીઆેની નીતી તથા બુધીની કમાલીઅત વીશે કિ ઈજીનીવરશીટીઆ શનદ અથવા મર મખા આપીને શબલાઆેની ખાતરી કરી આપે તે ગાંગથીઆેને ઈશટ ઈનડીઆ કંમપનીની શનદવાલી ચાકરીના ઓદેાદાથી બરેખ ર અથવા કાંદાથી બાતેલ રાખવા નહીં* કિ ગરંયકારે પેાતા ની ઓનમ દરખાશત ઉપર શ્રી ઈંગલંડના શતાવાલાઆેા નુ મેંમાંન પેકેંયાડવાને કેાઈ જોગવાઈ જવા દીધી નથી તેથી નથા કિ કાંમમાં લાગીકિ મેકેનત લીધીય તેથી નથા ઉપલાં પુશતકથી કાંઈ થેાડી અશર થાઈ નથી અને કિ તથા બીજાં કારણેા ઉપરની આકિરપેારટની ૧૮ મી કલમમા લખી જણાંવેલાં વીદેઆની કેલવણી આપવાની બાબતમાં કેારટ આફ ડનેકટરશે મેા કલેલાં પુરમાંનમાં જે બબશેશ કરીય તે કરવાની ફરજ પડીય* કિ અપબશપાત અને આબરૂવાલેા શરકારી ઓદેાદેદાર નામે મીશનર કિ—ચિ—રાબીનશન કે જે મેાટી તરીત વરશ સુધી આર દેશબા તે શરકારની ચાકરીમાં હતેા અને જે મેાટીકિ ફીનકુશતાંતના ગાંમ ઠીઆેની શંગાશે બતીવણેા ગીતબામારીનેા વેકવાર રાખેઆ હતેા તથા ગાંગઠીઆેથી બતીવણેા માકેતગાર થઈઆેા હતેા તેણે ફીન

કુશતાંનની હકુમત ચલાવવાના ધારાથી શું પરિણામ થાશે” એવે નામ નું ચોપાનીઉ છપાવી પરગટ કરેઉય તેમાં હાલમાં જે રીતે શરકાર હકુમત ચલાવેછે તેની કસુર તથા જે ઉલટા કાયદાથી હાલ સુધી ઘણીકિ બાબદમા કારોબાર ચાલતો આવેઅોય તેની બાંધી બતલાવી આપીય* ગીશતર જેમશ વીલશન કે જે ઘણી પચીશ વરશ સુધી બંગાલાના પરગણામા રહેઅો હતો તેણે જાનબરાઈટ ઈશકોટિ પારલેમેનટના મેમબર જોગાનો કિ પતર છપાવી પરગટ કરેઅોય તેમાં હમપનીના રાજ કારોબારની બેદાદી શારી પડે બતલાવી આપીય* ગીશતર જાન માપગેન જે ઘણી બોમબે આશોશીશનનો શ્રી ઈગલંડમાનો આડતીઅોછે તેણે કિ કીમતી ચોપાનીઉ છપાવીઉછે અને તેણે “ પરીનશીપલશ આવ ઈનડીઅન રી પારમ” એવુ નામ આપીઉ છે તે ચોપાનીઆંમાં બરીટીશોઈ કહ્યા મારા શી હીનકુશતાંનનો રાજ કારભાર ચલાવવો જોઈઈ તે શારી પડે બતાવી આપીઉછે* કિ શબલાં પુશતકો કે જેનો શ્રી ઈગલંડમાં ઘણો ફેલાવો થાઅોય તેથી અંગરેજ લોકોની બેપરવાઈ તથા અજાણપણાંમાં થોડો ઘટારો થાઅો નથી અને તેથી શ્રી હીનકુશતાંનના મામલા ઉપર તેઅો ઘણુ ધ્યાંન પોહોચાડવા લાગાય તથા આ કિ દેશના હકમા ઈગલંડના શતાવાલાઅોઈ જે ઠરલત તથા બેપરવાઈ કરીય તે વીશે તેઅો શજાગરુ તથા હોશીઆર થાઈઅોય* હીનકુશતાંનની તથા કિ દેશના લોકોની દાદ પોહોચાડવા તથા હીનકુશતાન ખાતેના કુખનુ નીવારણ કરવા તથા આઈ બોહોલા દેશનાં રાજ કારોબારમાં અગાતની સુધરાઈ કરાવવાની ધારણાંથી ઉપર કહી જણાવેલાં પુશતકો બનાંવનાર ગરંથકારો તથા બીજા બેગારજ ઈંગરેજીઅનોઈ કાબેલીકિથી મોહોટો પોકાર ઉઠાવેઅોય માટે તેઅોનુ હીનકુશતાંનના બાંધણીઅો ઉપર કિ હેશાન થાઈઅોય*

૬૨ મુ—શ્રી મુમબઈ વાલો મંગલ ધરકુશથ ડાકટર ૮— બીજી

શટ કે જે ધણીકિ બાબાં વરશ સુધી મોટેટી મેદેનત તથા કોશે શથી કેવાં કાંમની બલાંમણ કરીમ કે જેથી આકિ દેશનો રાજકારો બાર ચલાવવાની રીતમાં પાકિદા બરેલુ ફેરપાર થાકિ તે ઘરશછે કીનકુશતાંનની બુધરાઈના મામલામાં પોતાની ખુશીથી જે કીમતી મદદ કશો બદલો લીધા વીનાં . આપીય મેદેનો ઉપકાર માનેબા વીનાં તમારી મંડલી પોતાનો રપોરટ શમાંપત કરી શકતી નથીક પા રલેમેનટની શલાકિ કીનકુશતાંનના મામલા વીશે તજવીજ કરવા શારૂ જે શીલેકટ કમીટીબો ચુકરર કરી કતી તે કમીટીબોની આગલે શાખશી આપવાશારૂ ડાકટર ખીઉશટ શને ૧૮૫૩ મા બનરેથી શ્રી ઈંગલંડ ગકિબો કુનો* બા દેશમાં કિ ધણીને વધારે દાદાડા રો કાવુ પડેક મેદેને લીધે કિ ધણી બબુરેથી ઈંગલંડ જઈ પોદેાં નો* કિ ધણીકિ પોતાની શાખશીને બદલે ગકિબા વરશનાં નવેમ બર—ડીશેમબર—તથા જાનેવારી મહીનામાં શ્રી કીનકુશતાંનના રા જકારોબારની બાબદમાં ઈંગલેંનડ તથા ઈશકાટલેંડના મુખીબ શેદે રોમાં કેટલાકિ જકે૨ “લેકચર” બથવા શાખક આપેબા કુતા* બાકિ દેશબા કિ ધણી બાકુ બુધી રકેબાને લીધે તથા છાપાબાંનાં શં ગાબે શંબંધ રાખેબાને લીધે કિ ધણીકિ જે કીમતી બબર મેલવી કુની મેદેનો કિ મોટેટો શંગારકુ કિ શાખકોમાં કિ ધણીકિ દાખલક રેબો કુનો* બગારજો કિ શાખક કિ વરશ બાગામય આપેબામાં બા વેબા કુતે બથવા કીનકુશતાંનનો રાજકારોબાર ચલાવવાનો નવો બા રો જુન મહીનામાં પારલેમેનટમાં દાખલ કરેબો મેદેની બાગામય કિ શાખક બાપેબામાં બાવેબા કુતે નો તે વબતશરનાં બને બગુલીબ થા ઈ પડતે* કીનકુશતાંનની બુધરાઈનાં મામલામાં ડાકટર ખીઉશટે પરથમથી તે શેવટ બુધી જે મેદેનત કીધીછે કે તેથી ગાંમની બાશેબાશીકિશનવાલાબોનાં ઉપર કિ ધણીનો મોટેટો ઉપકાર થાકિબોબ*

૩૩ મું—તમારી મંડલીનાં બમીકારીબો બીશીબરશ જે—કિ

ડી ગા તથા મહમદ ઈબરાહીમ મકબા કેજેમોઈ આગાખાની મંડલ ને ઘણી મદદ કરીયનેમોના મરણને લીધે તમારી મંડલીને દુખ ઉપનેઉચ* તમારી મંડલી બીજી કેવી ખબર આપેછે જે મીરીઝરશ દાઉદ શામુન તથા કેરમજજી જાંકાંગીર કારોબાર મંડલીમાંથી નીકલી ગઈમાય *તમારી મંડલીમાં હાલમાં નીચે લખીજણાવેલા થ રશયોછે—

જગંનનાથજી શંકરશેઠ ઈશકેારિ – શરનશીન*
બહમનજી કેરમજજી ઈશકેારિ—નાખિ શરનશીન*
મધીકારીઓ*
કાજી મહમદ ઈકબુપ ઈશકેારિ*
માંકેકજી નશરવાંનજી ઈશકેારિ*
પરાંમજી નશરવાંનજી ઈશકેારિ*
આરદેશર ખરશેદજી દાદી ઈશકેારિ*
કાવશજી જાંકાંગીરજી ઈશકેારિ*
મીરજાં અલી મહમદ ખાંન ઈશકેારિ*
મનજીભાઈ ખરશેદજી ઈશકેારિ*
ખરશેદજી નશરવાંનજી કાંમાંજી ઈશકેારિ*
ખરાશ પરનાંનડશ ઈશકેારિ*
બેકેરાંમજી જીજીભાઈ ઈશકેારિ*
લખશમન હરીચંદરજી ઈશકેારિ*
નારાયણ દીનાનાંથજી ઈશકેારિ*
ભાઉ દાજી ઈશકેારિ*
વરજીવનદાશ માધવદાશ ઈશકેારિ*
મીરીઝરશ નવરેાજજી પરડુનજી તથા વીનાયકરાવ જગન
નાથજી—શેકરેટેરીઓ*

૩૪ મુ—બેામબે આશેાશીએશનનુ બીજુ વરશ તારીખ ૩૧ મી આગશટ શને ૧૮૫૪ ને દીને આખર થાએ તે વરશની આપિત ત

થા ખરચનો હીશાબ તમારી મંડલી તમારી આગાલ રજુ કરવાની રજા માંગેય*તારીખ ૧ લી શપટેમખર શને ૧૮૫૩ ને દીને રોકડ ત શીલક બાકી રૂપીઆ ૧૨૯૧—૧૩—૫ ની હતી*બખશેશના થા લવાજમાંનાં તથા વીગાજનાં અને તે વનાંકી બીજા રૂપીઆ આવે આય તે મલીને જુમલે રૂપીઆ ૧૯૩૨—૧૬—૮ ની આવગા થઈ છે*કી આવગાના રૂપીઆમાંથી ખરચ પુરો પડેમો નહી તેને લીધે બોગબે આશોશીએશનની પુંજીમાંથી શને ૧૮૫૩ માં રૂ૧૬૦૦૦)ની શ રકકારી નોટો લઈ રાખેલી હતી તેમાંથેની તરાણ નોટો તમારી મંડલી કિવેચી તેના રૂપીઆ ૩૯૯૬) ઉપજેમા તે મલીને રોકડની જુલ આ વગાના રૂપીઆ ૭૨૨૦—૩—૧ થાકિમા હતા અને કિવરશમા શ થલા મલીને રૂપ૦૮૯—૫—૧ નો ખરચ થાકિમોય તે ખરચ કરતાં તારીખ ૧ લી શપટેમખર શને ૧૮૫૪ ને દીને રોકડ શીલક બાકી રૂપીઆ ૧૧૩૦—૧૪ આનાંની રહીછે તેમાંથે રૂપીઆ ૨૦૧૮—૧—૯ શેકરેટેરીમોની પાશે તથા રૂપીઆ ૧૧૩—૧૨—૩ હીનકુશથાંન ની કમરશીઅલ બેંક માંથેછે*ખરચનુ શરવઈઉ નીચે લખી જાણાંવેમા પરમાણેછે—

આપણાં આડતીમા મીંજાન યાપમેન ઉપ ર પુશતકો તથા મોપાંનીમાં મંગાવવા શારૂ ત થા પોશટ ખરચ તથા બીજા પરચુટણ ખરચને મી જે શ્રી ઈંગલંડ ખાતે વાલેમા રૂપીઆ.....	૭૦૦	૦	૦
વરતમાંન પતરની શમેરી ઈંગલંડ મોકલી તેના તથા વરતમાંન પતરો ખરીદ કરેમાં તેનાં.....	૪૯૬	૦	૦
શ્રી હીનકુશતાંનનાં માંગલા વીશેના પુશતકો તથા મોપાંનીમાં તથા આપીશનો શાંમાન ખરીદ કરેમોછે તેના.....	૯૯૧	૦	૦
અંગરેજી મરેઠી તથા ગુજરાતી વરતમાં ન પતરોમાં જહેર ખબરો છપાવી તેના તથા અત			

રેના તથા વેલાતના પોશટ ખરચના તથા કાગજ વ			
ગરે લખવાનો બીજો શામાંન ખરીદ કીધો તેના..	૧૧૩	૧૪	૦
વરશ દાહાડાની શલાની ઉપજ નીપજનો			
ફિવાલ તથા પેહેલા વરશનો રપોરટ તથા તેનો			
તરજુમો અંગારેજી મરેઠી તથા ગુજરાતીમા છપા			
વી પરગટ કરેઆ તેહેની લખાઈના તથા તરજુ			
મો કરાવવાના તથા છપાઈના તથા શરકાર જોગા			
પતર અંગારેજીમાં મોકલેઆ તેહની લખાઈ તથા			
છપાઈના.....	૬૧૮	૧૫	૦
આપીશ બાતે રાખેલાં માંણશો તેમજ લખ			
નારા તથા શીપાઈઓનાં પગાર.....	૭૧૩	૧૩	૧૦
પરચુટણ ખરચ.....	૭૫૪	૧૧	૦
જુમલે રૂપીઆ.....	૫૦૮૯	૫	૧

ઈ ખરચ થાઈઆ તે બાદ કરતાં તારીખ ૧ લી શપટેમ બર ૧૮૫૪ ની તેરીખે આશોશીએશનની પુજી બાકી રેહેલી છે તેની વીગત—

શને ૧૮૪૨—૪૩ નાં વરશની શરકારી બે			
આર ટકાની નોટો.....	૧૨૦૦૦	૦	૦
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જંગાનનાથ શેકરશેઠ*
શરનશીન*

બોમબે આશોશીએશનની આપીશ
તા૦ ૩ જી જાંનેવારી શને ૧૮૫૫

વધારો*

A

શને ૧૮૫૪ નો. આંક ૯૬ મો*

મુકામ મુમ્બઈનો મીલલો તારીખ ૧૦ મી જાનેવારી ૧૮૫૪

નેઆ૪ ખાતુ*

શાઈબો*

તમોઈ ગઈઆ મહીનાની ૧૩ મી તારીખે જે પતર લખી મો કલેઆય અને જેઈમાં મુમ્બઈની હુકુમતનાં દેશ મધે દીવાની ખાતામાં જે રીતે ઈનશાફ થાઈછે તે ઉપર મુજબઈમત કરીય તે પ તરની પોંહોંચ કબુલ કરવાને મહને પુરમાવેઆમાં આવેઉય*

૨ જુ— શાધારણ ખાતાંમાંથી આંક ૩૭૦૬ નો તારીખ ૪ થી અકટોબર શને ૧૮૫૨ ને દને શરકારે મોકલાવેલા પતરમાં લખી જણાંવેગા મુજબ પરજાના લોકોનાં હકમાં ફાઈદો થાઈ તેવી તલાંમણો ઉપર જે નામદાર ગવરનર ઈન કાંઉનશલ શદા મો ટી ખુશીથી અને અતીધણી મોકશાઈથી મેમાન પોંહોંચાડશે તો પણ શાધારણ તકરારને લગતા જેકાંઈ કાગજ પતરો જે નામદાર ને મોકલેઆમાં આવશે તેની પોંહોંચ કબુલ કરવા તથા તેની મ તલબ ઉપર શારીપઠે મેમાંન પોંહોંચાડીને વીચારમાં લેવા ઉ પરાંત બીજી કશી કબુલાત જે નામદાર આપી શકતો નથી*

શાઈબો

મહને માંનછે તમારો આધીન શેવક થવાને

(શહી) શી—જે—આરશાકીન

શરકારનો કાંમ ચલાઉ શેકરેટેરી*

બોમબે આશોશીએશનનાં શેકરેટેરીઓ જોગ*

વધારો*

C

૧૮૫૪ નાં વરશનો આંક ૨૭ મો*

ફિ—ફિલ—આંનડરશન ઇશ્ક્રોફિર*

શરકારનાં નેગાફિ ખાતાંનાં શકરેટારી જોગ*

શાહેબ—

બોમબે આશોશીફિશનની કારોબાર મંડલીનાં ઘરશ્ચે નીં નરપ્રથી આઈ કાગલ મજે બીડેલી અરજી તમારી ઉપર મોકલ વાને હુમોને પ્રરમાંવેમાત્રાં આવેઉછે*

બીજુ—કારોબાર મંડલીની અરજ મુજબ બાંહ્યાં ફિ અરજી પોહોચાડતીછે તાંહ્યાં વખતસર જઈ પોહોચે હેવી રીતે તેહેને મોકલ વાને શરકારને અરજ કરીને તમો નાંમદાર ગવરનર ઈન કાંઉનશ લ આગલ ફિદશતાવેજ રજુ કરશોતો કારોબાર મંડલી ઉપર તમારો ઉપકાર થાશે* હુમોને માંનછે

શાહેબ—

તમારા નમનતાઇ ભરેલા શેવકો થવાને

નવરોજજી ફરદુનજી

વીખાજિ જગંનાંથજી

બોમબે આશોશીફિશનનાં શકરેટારીઓ*

મુંબઇની તારીખ ૨૭ મી જુલાઇ ૧૮૫૪

મોહોટા નાંમદાર મારફ્રુઇશા આફ ડાલહાઉશી

ઈનદુશતાંનનાં ગવરનર જનરલ તથા કોનશલ જોગ*

ધારા બાંધવાજુ ખાતુ*

કલકતા*

બોમબે આશોશીફિશનની નમનતાઇ ભરેલી અરજી* નમનતાઇથી અરજ કરેછે કે—

ઈશટ ઈનડીઆ કમપનીની શરકારની હકુમતનાં તાબિા હેઠ લનાં હેશોમાં નાંમલાં અને થોડી રકમનાં લેહેણાં તથા દાવા

વશુલ કરવાને વાશતે જરૂર હતી તેવા ધારાનો ખરડો તમો નાંમદાર તથા કોનશલે પરગટ કરેઆછે કે જે ધારો ધારા બાંધના રી શલામાં પેહલી વાર તારીખ ૧૫ મી ડિસેલને દીને વાંચેઆ માં આવેઆ હતો તેહેવો ધારો તમોઈ કાહાડવાને ધારેઉછે તે થીફરીને તમારા અરજદારો પોતાની તરપથી તથા પોતાનાં દેશી ઓની તરપથી તમો નાંમદારનો ઉપકાર જાહેર કરવાને રજા લીઈ ચ* હેવો ધારો નીકલેઆથી આઈ દેશનાં ગરીબ ખેડુતોને તથા બી જા ગરીબ લોકોને જે શશતો અને ઉતાવલો ઈનશાપ્રેમલશે તેથી ઉપજનારા શુખનુ વધારે બઈઆંન કરી શકાતુ નથી* તમારા અરજ દારો કબુલ કરેછે કે જે ગોઠવણ તમો નાંમદાર તથા કોનશલની શાં હાંમનેછે તે ગોઠવણ કરવામાં ઘણી હોશીઆરી અને ઉદીઆ ગ બતાવેઆમાં આવેઆછે—પણ તમારા અરજદારો ઉમેદ રા ખેય કે ધારાનો ખરડો ધારા દાખલ પશાર થઈ તેહની આગ મર તેમાં કાંઈકિ સુધારો કરવાની ગોઠવણ બતાવવાને વા શતે તેવોને રજા આપેઆમાં આવશે* જે કાબેલ ધારાની માહેતગા રા ધરાવનાર શખશે કે ધારો લખી કાહાડેઆછે તેહને તેહમાં ઠપકો આપવા જોગ કશુ નથી—પણ ગાંમદીઆની અજમાઈશથી જોઈઐ તો તેહમાં કેટલુકિ વાંધા લેવા જોગ દીશેછે કે જે ઘણો જ ધીરજવાલો અને હોશીઆર ઈંગરેજીઆંન ધારા બાંધનાર હો ઈ તેહનેબી બરાબર માલમ પડી શકે નહી*

૨ જું—વાશતે તમો નાંમદાર તથા કોનશલ આગલ તમા રા અરજદારો ઉપર જણાંવેલા ધારાનાં ખરડાની બાબદમાં કે ટલાકિ વીચારો કે જે તેવોઈ અતરેની માહેતગારી તથા અજમા શિ ઉપરથી આપવાને હીમત કરીછે તે ઉપર તમો નાંમદાર_ત થા કોનશલનુ ધેઆંન પોહોંચાડવાને તેઆો અરજ કરેછે*

૩ જુ—પેહલુ કિ જે જમલખ અને ધારણાંને વાશતે કિ ધારો બાંધવાને ધારેઉછે તે ઉપર વીચાર કરતાં તમારા અરજ

હારોને જેવુ માલમ પડેય જે જે રીતે તે ધારો અમલમાં લાવવા માં ગેમાગાં આવેલ્ગેાછે તે રીત ઘણીજ લાંબણી અને ગુચવંણ ભરેલી છે* કિ મારાની જોકોટી મતલબ કિછે જે મુકદમાંનો જલદીથી અ ને ઓછે ખરચે પ્રેસલો થાકિ* લાંબણી મુદત મુધી અને ઘણાં ખરચથી કજીઓ મલાવવો પડે—તે ગરીબ લોકોનાં કમમાં શક થી ખરાબ બેઈનસાફીછે અને નાંખલા મુકદમાં જોઈ તે કમાં જે ઈ વખતે ખોટો મુકાદો થાકિથી જે માંઠાં પુલ પરાપત થાકિ તે કનાં કરતાં કમેશા ઢીલ પડેઆથી વધારે ખરાબી નીપજે* બી જુ કિ કિ મારા પરમાંણે જેવોને ઈનશાફ કરવાનું કાંમ શોપ્રેમાં માં આવશે તેવોની જોશીઆરી તથા કાબેલીઅત નજર કરીકિતે જેવુ માલમ પડેય જે મુકદમાંનો પ્રેસલો કરવાની ઘણી કિ નજેક અથવા બીજીઆ બાંમવાને મુનલગ દરશત લાગતુ નથી અને જેવા કાકિદા અને નજેક રાખેગાથી ગરીબ લોકોને તે વીશે ની કશી શત્રજ પડશે નહી અને તેથી કરીને ધુરપય વાલા અને ન ઠારી દેમાંનતનાં વકીલોનાં કાથમાં ઈનશાફનાં કાંમમાં ખલલ ક રવાને કિ કુથીઆર મલી આવશે*

૪ યુ—ઉપલા ખરડામાં જે જે બાબદ ઉપર તમારા અરજદા રોને વાંધો લેવા શરીણુ દીશેછે તે પરમાંણે વારા પરતી તેકની ક લંમો ઉપર બોલવાને તેવો કુવે શરૂ કરેય*

૫ યુ—કિ કાકિદાની ૬ ઠી કલંમમાં જેવુ જે કેડવેલ્છે જે કુરેક કરજ થાકિઆ પછે તે વીશે પુરીઆદી માંડવાની મુદતની કુ દ બેકિ વરશ મુધીની રાખવી તે મુદત તમારા અરજદારોનાં ધા રેલા પરમાંણે ઘણીજ દુમીછે માંજે "મુકશીલ" કિલે જે મા જેલાં દેશોનાં વચલે વાંધેનાં તથા ગરીબ લોકોમાં લેણદેણની બા બદમાં જેવી માલછે જે કિ બીજાને પોતાનુ કરજ અદા કરવાને વા શતે બીજુ નવુ લખેલ લીધા વગર બેકિથી તે ૭ વરશ મુધીની મુદત આપેછે અને વલી તે શાથે તે ગરીબ લોકો કિ બીજા શાથે

પોતાનો વેપાર તથા કબુલાત અને બીજાં કાંત્રની બોલી ઘણી બરી મોપેડેથીજ કરેછે કે જે માલ થોડી ઘણી રવઈઆ પર માણે રવાજ પાંગીછે—પાણ તેની કરીને તેવોમાં વાંચવાની તથા લખતાની શકતી નથી વાશતે તેમ કરેઆમાં આવેછે* કે પરમાંણે તેવો કોઈ વખતે કબુલાત અથવા પોપેાય લખાવીને ીછે—પ ણ ઘણી વખતે પોતાનુ લેપણું થોડુ અથવા બધલુ પોતાનાં ક રજદારની શાથે મોપેડેની શંમજુતી કરીને લાંત્રબી મુદત બુ બી રેપવા દીછે*વાશતે તમારા અરજદારો નમ્રનતાઈથી પેવું કે પવાને રજા લીચિ કે ગાંત્રઠીઓમાં આઈ પરમાંણે લાંત્રબી મુદત સુધ્ધા માલેલી માલને પવે તોડવી કિશારૂ કાંત્ર નથી* પણ જો ઉ પર જણાંવેઆ પરમાંણે માંગનાર અને કરજદારની આઈ અગાત ની બાબદમાં કિર્કિ ફેરપ્યાર કરેઆમાં આવશેતો ગાંત્રઠીઓમાં ઘણીકિ નાંખુશી તથા ધલરાટ ઉપજશે અને તેથી કરીને વલી માં ગનાંર કઠણ દીલનો થાશે અને કરજદાર બાંપાંનાં કાપાડીને નાંણાં કુબારવાની વેતરણમાં રેપેશે—કાંઈજે મુદત થોડી રેપે તે જલદીથી વટાવવાને તેને બની આવે અને વલી ઘણાકિ શબશો જેવો નરંત્ર દીલના પોઈ અને કઠંણ ઉપાઈ કરવાને નબી બુતી પોઈ તેવોને પોતાનુ લેપણ વશુલ કરવામાં ઘણીકિ અડચણો પ ડે વાશતે તમારા અરજદારો તમો નાંત્રદાર તથા મોનશલને પે વી અરજ કરેય કે શબલી તરેપનાં મુકદમાં મુકવવાની છ વરશની જે શરવેને જાંણીત. પુદછે તે કાઢિ રાખવી*

૬ ઠ્ઠ - દશમી કલંમ અમે જે લખેઆમાં આવેઉછે તે ઉપર અ મારા અરજદારો ઘણો મજબુત વાંધો લીછિ કાંઈજે તે ગોડવણ થા માંગનારાવોને પુરતો બંચાવ થાઈ શકે પેવુ નથી* કિ કલમ માં પેવુ જે લખેઉછે કે “ ઈશટ ઈનડીઆ કમપનીની પુકુમતના દેશોની બાપેર ” તેપેવી પુદ બાબેનાં ઈગરેજી ધારાની મતલ બ ગુજબ “ દરીઆવી બાપેર ” પેવુ શબ્દોને લખેઆમાં આ

વેઉ હશે—પણ તમારા અરજદારો કેવુ કેહવાને જરૂર જ ણેય કે આવેલા દેશો મધે કિ ઠગારો પરતીવાદી કિ પર ગણાંથી બીજા પરગણાંમાં ગઈઆથી વાદીના અખતેઆરમાં થી નીકલી જઈ શકશેક શરવે કોઈ શારી પઠે જાંણેય કે કિ વાદી પરતીવાદીની ઉપર ગરીબાઈને લીધે પુરીઆદી નહી કરી શકતો કોર્ટિનો કેવુ નહી વીચારી શકાશે કે તે વાદીઈ પરતીવાદ ની ઉપરનો પોતાનો દાવો છોડી દીધોછે અથવા ભરી પુરી પાં મેઆછે—પણ આવેલા પરગણાંનાં ગામઠીઆઓની ગરીબાઇ ન થા વગાર કેલવણી નથા શલાહ વગારનાં થાઈ પડવા ઉપર વીચાર કરીયતો કેવુ માલમ પડેય કે અરજદારને પોતાનાં માં ગનારને કાવી શેહલલાઈની રીતે ઠગાવાને જોગવાઈ આપવી કિ ઘણુ બેઈનશાફી ભરેલુછેક વાશતે તમારા અરજદારો કેવી ર તે ભલામણ કરેય કે "ઈશટ ઈનડીઆ કમપનીની હકુમતનાં દે શો." કિ પરમાંણે જે દશમી કલમમાં લખેઉછે તેહને બદલે ઓછી અને ચોકશ હદની વીગત જણાવતી જોઈઈ—અને કિ પરમાંણે તે ચોકશ હદ થેડવવાને ઘણી બીકટછે તોપણ ઉપલા કારણને વાશ તે તેમ કરવુ પડેયક

૭ મુ—૧૮ મીતથા ૧૯ મી કલમમાં કેવુ પુરમાંવેઉછે કે હરેક મુકદમાંમા પરતીવાદીને શમંન કરેમાની આગમય પેહલે તે મુકદમો શાંભલવા લાકિછે કે નહી તે વીશેની તપાશ કર વી તો તે વાંધો લેવા જોગાછેક કલકતા —મધરાજ અને મુમબ ઈ મધે નાંખલી રકમનાં લેહણાં તથા દાવા વશુલ કરવાને વાશ તે ૧૮૫૦ નાં વરશનાં ૯ માં કાદિામાં કશુ પુરમાવેલુ નથી અને તે મારા મુજબ જે કોરટો અશથાપેઆમા આવીછે તેહમાં ઉપર જ ણાવેમા પરમાંણેની અગાત કોઈ કેવુ કોઈ દીવશે જોઈમા માં આવેઉ નથી તથા કોઈઈ તે વીશે પુરીઆદ કીધી નથીક ત મારા અરજદારો કેવુ ધારેય કે કેવી પુછપરછ કરવાના કશી અગા

ન નથી અને તેથી કરીને મુકદમાંવોનો ફૈશલો થવામાં કેટલી કે વગર કારણની ઢીલ પડશે અને કરો પાર્ટિઓ થાકીને બદલે જડજને માંથે ગણીકે વધુની મેહનત આવી પડશે*

૮ મુ—૩૬ મી તથા ૪૦ મી કલમ પરમાંણે કે મુકદમો બે વટી રીતે નોધેમા બરાબર થાકે—બંધે બાજુ વાલાઓને તપાશવા તથા શવાલ પુછવા પડશે અને જે મુકદમાંની ઘોડીકે તપાશ કે દીવશે કરવી અને જો તાકારે તે મુકદમાંનો છેડો ન કી આવે—કે જે તમારા અરજદારો ધારેય કે કોઈજવાર બનશે—તાકારે વલી બીજે દીને તેકની બરાબર પુરીથી તપાશ કરેઆમાં આતશે—પણ તમારા અરજદારો નમ્રનતાઈથી જાકેર કરેછે કે કે ચાલ વાંધો લેવા જોગાછે માંજે તેથી કરીને વગર કારણની ગુચવણ અને ઈનશાપ્રમાં ઢીલ પડશે*

૯ મુ—૪૪ મી તથા ૪૫ મી કલમમાં કેવુ પ્રરમાંવે ઉછે કે મુકદમાંની છાંડણીની વેલાકે બંધે બાજુ વાલાવોકે કોરટ માં કાજર થવુ જોઈકે પણ તેકેવુ કરવાની કાંઈ અગાત નથી* ઘણાં કિજણાવો કે અથવા બીજાં કારણને લીધે પોતેજાતે કોરટમાં કાજર થવાને ખુશી નકી કેકે અને તોપણ તેવો નકી આવે વાનુ કેવુ કારણ બતાવી નકી શકે કે જે "વાજબી" જાણેઆમાં આવે વાશતે તમારા અરજદારો કેવુ ધારેય કે જાંકાં શુધી કુરેક મુકદમાં વાલાને શાંકાંત્રનેની બાજુ વાલો બગીત કરાં ને નકી બોલાવે તાંકાંશુધી કુરેક શબશાને ગમેતો તે પોતે કા જર થાકે ઈમાતો પોતાનાં વકીલને કાજર કરે કેવી છુટ આ પેઆમાં આવશે તોપણ ઈનશાપ્રની બતલબ પુરતી રીતે પારપડશે*

૧૦ મુ—૫૩ મી કલમમાં કેવુ પ્રરમાંવેઉછે કે મુકદમાંની તપાશ કરતી વેલાકે દર કિ શાકેદીની શાખશી કાગજ ઉપર લ ખવી તેથી કરીને કેવુ ધારેઆમાં આવેય કે તે મુકદમાંનુ કાંમ બામળુ અને ઢીલ બરેલુ થારો અને વલી કેવા નાંખેલા મુકદમાંમાં

ઈ ધારણને લીધે કોરટનો અગશનનો વખત રોકાશે*જે મુકદમાંનો ૫૦) રૂપીઆની વધારે રકમનો હશે નહી તેવા મુકદ માંને ઉપર જણાવેલા પરમાણેની કલમમાં દાખલ નહી કર વા તથા નલાંગણાનુકરેલામાં આવેછે*

૧૧ મુ—૬૭ મી કલમમાં કોરટને એવો અખતેઆર આપેલામા આવેલોય કે જો કોરટની નજરમાં એવુ આવે કે પ્લાંણો મુક દમો વકીલની મારફતે ચલાવવાને લાયકનો છે તો જે ધણી હારે તે ધણી પાસેથી તે મુકદમાંનાં ખરચ દાખલ જેટલા રૂપીઆનો મુકદ મો કોઈ તેણી ઉપર વકીલની ફીઈને વાશતે શેહડે પાંચ ટકાને હશાબે રૂપીઆ લેવા* ઈ બાબદમાં નમોના કરજદારો એવું ધા રેય કે ઈ નવી કોરટો જે અયથાપેલામાં આવનારછે તેહને એવો મો કોટો અખતેઆર આપવો દરશાત નથી કે જે અખતેઆર જુદા જુ દા જડજો જુદી રીતે ચલાવશે* વાશતે ઉપર જણાવેલી કલ મને કમણાં જે પરમાંણે કલકતા— મધરાજ અને મુગબઈમાં ઈ બાબદમાં ધારોછે તે પરમાંણે ફેરવવી— ટિલેજે કરેક કરજ અથ વા નુકશાંન અથવા વાંધાની મીલકતની કીમત જો શોએ રૂપીઆ થી વધતી હોયતો તે ઉપર વકીલને ફીઈ આપવી અથવા કરેક બીજા મુકદમાંમાં કોરટ એવું ધારે કે તે મુકદમો વકીલને લાયકનો હ તો તોજ અપાવે*

૧૨ મુ—ઉપર જણાવેલા ધારાના ખરડાની ૧૦૩ જી કલમમા એવું પરમાવેઉછે કે જે કરજદારોની ઉપર દેવાનું કોકમનાંમુ થાઈ ઉકોઈ અને તે કોકમનાંમાં મુજબ તરત નાંણાં નહી આપે અ થવા પુરતી જાંમીનગીરી નહી આપે અથવાતેહનાંમાં આપવાની શ કતી નથી એવું કોરટને ખરાખર શાબેત નહી કરી આપેતો તે હવા કરજદારોને તરણ મહીનાં ખંધીખાનાંમાં કેદ કરવા અને તેહને માંગનારને ખરચે ખોરાકી પોકોયાડવી*ઈ બાબદમાં નમુનારા કર જદારોનુ એવું મતછે કે કોરટની નજરમાં દરશાત આવેતો છ મહીન

સુધી તેહરજદારને કેદ કરવા વીશેનો અખતેઆર આવેઆમાં આવે તો તેથીકરીને ઠગારા અને કુટીલા કરજદારો કે જેવો પોતાનું દેલુ અદા કરેઆને બદલે થોકુબધી તુરંગમાં ખંધવા દાખલ રેહવાને કશો આચકો ખાઈ નહી તેવોની ઉપર તેમ કરવાને કાંઈકિ અટકાવ થાશે*

૧૩ મું—કે મારાના૦૦ ખરડાની બાબદમાં તમારા અરજદારો છેવલે શરવાલે ૧૩૮ મી કલમ ઉપર બેઆંન પોહોચાડવા માંગેછે*કે કલમમા જેવું પુરમાંવેછે કે કિલમમાં જાણાવેઆ પર માંણે દરકિ મુકદમાંની નોધ રાખવી અને તે ઉપર કોરટનાં જડજે શકી કરવી ટિલુજ નહી પણ મુકદમાંનાં બંધે શખશોકિ અથવા તેવોની વતી તેમનાં આડતીઆઓકિખી તેહની ઉપર શકી કરવી* આકિ પરમાંણે પુરમાવેઆથી તમારા અરજદારો જેવું ધારેચ કે કિથી કરીને નવી કોરટોનાં જડજની ઈમાનદારી ઉપર શંકે લઈ ઠકિઆમાં આવેઓછે જેવું ધારેઆમાં આવશે અને ટિલા કારંણને વાશતે તથા તેહવું કરવાનું કાંઈ કારાણ નથી દીશતું તથા કિમ કરેઆથી કિ વખત કિ મુકદમો મુકેઆ પછે તેહમાં પુરીથી ટંટો ઉભો થાકિ વાશતે તમારા અરજદારો જેવું ધારેછે કે કિલમ ઉપલા ધારામાંથી કાહાડી નાંખેઆમાં આવેતો ઘણુ શારૂ*

૧૪ મુ—આકિ અરજી પુરી કરતી વેલાકિ તમારા અરજદારો નમ્રતાઈથી અરજ કરેય કે તમો નામદાર તથા તમારી કોનશલ આકિ બાબદ ઉપર બેઆંન આપીને વીચાર કરશો કાંઈજે તેવોકિ જે વાંધા લીધાછે તે તેવોનાં ધારેઆ મુજબ ઘટતા છે અને જો ટિલા વાંધા કાહાડી નહી નાંખેઆમાં આવશેતો કિ કોઠાણ કે જે આપેલાં દેશો પ્રજેનાં રેહવાશીઓને શહલી રીતે મોહોટી પ્રાપ્તિ લરેલીછે તેહમા કેટલીકિ ખલલો વચે આવી પડશે*

અને તમારા અરજદારો જેમ પુરજથી બંધાઈલાછે તેમ તમારા હુકમાં કુણ માંગશે*

(શકી) નવરોજજી૰ફરદુનજી

બીનાંકિ કરાવ૰જગંનાથજી

બોમબે આશોશીકિશંનનાં

શેકરેટેરીઓ*

બોમબે આશોશીકિશંન આપીશ— તારીખ ૨૭ મી જુલાઈ ૧૮૫૪

વધારો*

E

હીનકુશતાંનનાં નામદાર ગવરનર જેનરલ ઇન કાંઉનશીલ જોગ*

નીચે શહી કરનારા "બોમબે આશોશીએશન" નાં અધીકારી તથા મુમબઇનાં બીજા ગામઠી રેહે વાશીઓનો અરજી*

જત તમારા અરજદારો અરજ કરેછેકે મુમબઇનો "પેટી શેશન" ની કોરટનાં "આશેશર" નો ઓદ્યો નકામો કરીને તે ઓદ્યો કાઢી નાંખવા વીશેનાં મારાનો જે ખરડો શર કારી ગેજેટમાં છાપી જાહેર કરવામાં આવેઓછે તે વાંચી તમારા અરજદારો ઘણાં દીલગીર થઈઆછે*

૨ જુ—તમારા અરજદારો કે જેવોમાંનાં કેટલાકિ શુલેકનાં અમલદારો તરીકે પેટી શેશનની કોરટમાં (નેઆઈ મુકવવા શારૂ) હાજર થઈછે અને જેવો પોતાના અનુંભવને લીધે કે ખાબદ માં ખાતરજમાંથી વાજબી મત આપવાને શકતીવાંનછે તેઓ ખચીત એવુ માનેછે કે જાંકાંસુધી હાલની રીત પરમાંણે પેટીશેશન ની કોરટ રાખવામાં આવે તાંકાંસુધી તે કોરટમાં ઈનશાપ શારી પડે મુકવવા માંટે તે કોરટને કિ મારા જાંણનાર અમલ દારની મદદની ઘણી અગતછે*

૩ જુ—કિ કોરટમાં પોલીશનો વડો મેજેશતરેટ તથા કિ ઈંગરો પીમાંન તથા કિ ગાંમડી શુલેકનો અમલદાર અને "આશે શર" (ડિટેજે મારાને હાજરી રાખનાર) હોઈછે* કિ બોમાંથી પોલીશનો વડો મેજીસટરેટ ગાંમખાતાંની શનદવાલી ચાકરી વાલો

ફોજ ગેરહોદી પદવીનો અમલદાર હોયછે અને અંગરેજ મુલ્ક અમલ કરી નાંગદાર રાંણીની બુધરીમ કોરટનાં બીજા બાર હેઠલ મેજીસટરેટનુ કામ ચલાવવુ તેહેનો કિ નવાઈ શરીખુ થા ઈ પડેછે તથા તેનાં કાંમોને માંટે તે પોતાનાં આગલા કારભાર થી નબઆર થાકિલો હોતો નથી* જોકે પોલીસનો વડો મેજીસટરે ટ ગાંમખાતાંની શનદવાલી માફરીમાં ઘણી ખરી વેલા ઉંચી પદ વી મુકાવતો હોયછે તોપણ અગાતને લીધે શરકારી કાર ભારને લગતો પોતાનો રાધલો વખત તેણે "મુફસીલ" માં (ડિસ્ટ્રેજે જીલ્લાઓમાં) ગુજરેલો હોયછે કે જાંહાં (કંપની સરકાર નાં) કાયદા અમલમાં આવેછે અને જાંહાં ઈંગરેજ મુલકની પો થી ઉઘાડવાને તેહેને વરશનાં કિતેકથીતે બીજા છેડા સુધી ક મી બબ્બુ કાંમ પડતુ નથી વાતને ઈંગલંડનાં પરગણાંઓનાં મે જીસટરેટો ઈંગરેજ મુલ્ક નથા હોજદારો ઈનશપ્ટર નથા શેહેરની બુધરાજનાં કાંમનો ઈનશાપ્ટર કરવાંથી રીત શંબંધી ઈંગરેજ મુલ્ક રાનુ જે શાધરણ ગણિતગાંન ધરાવેછે તેટલુ ગાનેઆંન બી કિ મેજીસટરેટને હોઈ હેવુ મારી શકાતુ નથી તેશાથે ગાંમખા નાંની શનદવાલી માફરીમાં વારેવાર જે ફેરફાર થાકિછે તેથી હે વુ બનેછે કે મારા જાણનાર માણશોની મદદ વીનાં ને મેજીસટરેટો પોતાનુ કામ સારી પડે બજાવી શકે કિલો અનુભવ તથા ગાનેગા ન મેલવવા જેટલો વખત જોઈકિ તેટલો વખત તે પોતાના ઓ હોદ્દા ઉપર રહી શકતા નથી*

૪ થુ—કિ કોરટમાં ઈનશાપ્ટર કરવાને શાંમેલ થાવા શારૂ ગાંમ ઠીનથા ઈંગરાજીગન સુલેહનાં અમલદારને તેમનુ કાંમ પડતુ મેલાયો દર વરશમાં બારે કિ કિ મહીનો વારાપ્રમાની તેડવામાં આવેછે* કિ પરમાંણે કિ કોરટમાં પોલીસનો વડો મેજીસટરેટ તથા "આસેસર" મલી બારે બેઅ બનુકનાં અમીકારીઓ હોઈછે*

૫ મુ—તમારા અરજદારોનાં જાણવામાં આવેલુંછે કે પેટા શેશનની કોરટની પેઠે ઈગલેનડની શઘલી ઈનશાપ્રની કચેરી વાલાઓને મારા જાણનાર માણીની મદદ મલેછે કાંકે ઇ ર કિ મેજીશ્ટરેટની કચેરીનું કલારક અથવા શીરશતેદાર તરીકે કિ વકીલ આપેલો હોયછે અને કુવારટર શેશનવાલાઓનાં ખા તાંમાં મારા જાણનાર તપરેવાર ઓધેદારો હોયછે ટિલુજ નહી પણ તે ખાતાંનો વડો ઘણોખરો કોઈ હવે મેજીશટરેટ હોયછે કે જેણે ખારેશટરનું કામ કીધું હોઈ અથવા જેણે પોતાની કોર ટને લગતાં મારા શંખંધી તથા પરજાનાં કામ શંખંધી ઈનશાપ્ર મુકવામાં મોટી મારીનગારી મેલવી હોઈ*

૬ ઠું—કેટલાકિ કોજદારી મુકદમાંઓ જેની મારેલી મુશ કેલીમિને લીધે ખિલો મેજીશટરેટ પોતે તે મુકવવાને ના પા ડેછે અથવા જે મુકદમાં શંખંધી અખતીઆર ચલાવવાને તે મેજી શતરેટને શતા આપવાને મારા ખાંધનારી શલાઈ દરશત મારેઉં નથી તે મુકદમાંઓ સીવાઈ લોકોની ગીલકત વીશેનાં હુકને લગા તી ઈમારતો ખાંધવાની ઝુધરાઈ અને ગટરો ખાંધવા તથા ગાંમ ખાતાનાં કર શંખંધી અગાતનાં મુકદમાંઓ કિ કોરટની આગલ મુકાદાને શારૂ આવેછે અને તે મુકદમાંઓમાં કિલાકો રાખનારા જુ દા જુદા માણીઓ પોતાના લાભનો બચાવ કરવાને શારૂ મારા નાં વકીલો તથા ખારેશટરોને પોતાની મદદે બોલાવેછે*

૭ મુ—પેટી શેશનની કોરટમાં જે મુકદમાં આવેછે તેમાંનાં ઘ ણાકિતો પોલીશનાં વડા મેજીશટરેટે પોતે મુકાદાને શારૂ મોકલે લા હોયછે અને તે મેજીશટરેટને કિલાનેજ જો તે કોરટનો કાઈ મ અને તે શાથે વધી વડો અધીકારી કરવામાં આવેતો, કિ કોરટ માં મુકાદાને શારૂ તેણે મોકલેલા તથા બીજા મુકદમાંઓનો ફેસ લો કરવાની બાબદમાં તેનો અખતીઆર, અલબમાં, આ ઘણો થાઈ પડે*

૮ મુ—ઈ પેટી શેશનની ફ્રેારટ મુમખઈની મુપરીન ફ્રેારટનાં ઈ લાફ્રાત્રાંછે વાશતે ઈ પેટી શેશનની ફ્રેારટને આપેલી શત્તાથી ખારૂે ૨ જાઈ ઈ ફ્રેારટ ફ્રમું ફ્રાંત્ર ફરેતેા તે માટે ઈ પેટીશેશનની ફ્રેારટે મુપરીત્ર ફ્રેારટને જવાખ આપવેા પડેછે વાશતે ઉપર જણાવે લા ધ્યારાના ખરડામાં જણાવેઉછે કે ઈ પેટીશેશનની ફ્રેારટને વી ચાર ફરવાનાં તથા ચુફાદેા ફરવાનાં ફ્રાંત્રમાં ઈ ખારેશટરની હ્યા જરી તથા મદદની ફશી જરૂર નથી તેૂની વીરૂધ્ધ જાઈ તમારા અ રજદારેા નમનતાઈથી ેવું જણાવેછે કે જાંફ્રાંશુધ. ઈ પેટી શેશન ની ફ્રેારટનેા જથુકનેા વડેા ધ્યારાની ફેલવણી તથા અનુંભવ લીધે લેા ફ્રેાઈ ધણી ઠેડવેઆમાં આવે નફી તાંફ્રાંશુધી ઈ ખારેશટર નેી હ્યાજરી અને મદદની ઈ ફ્રેારટને ધણી અગાતછે*

૯ મું—માંટે તમારા અરજદારેા ેવી અરજ ગુજરેછે કે ઉપર જણાવેલા ખરડામા ફરેલેા ધ્યારેા યશાર થાવા દેવેા નફી*

અને તમારા અરજદારેા પેાતાની પૂરજ મુજબ શદા તમારેા મટેા ઉપકાર માંનશે*

ઈ જગેાઈ ખેાંમ્બે આશેાશીએશનનાં મીજલશીઓ તથા શ્રી મુમખઈનાં ધીજા ધણાફ્રિ આખરૂવાલા ગાંમ્ડી ધરહ્યશ્રેાના શ હ્યીઓછે*

શ્રી મુમખઈની તારીખ ૧૮ મ. ફ્રેખરવારી શને ૧૮૫૪*

સને ૧૮૫૪ નો આંક ૧૭૭૧ ગો*
મુમબ્ઇનો•ફ્રીલલેો*
તારીખ ૬ ઠી મેઈ ૧૮૫૪

નેમાઈ ખાતુ*

ઘરરાથેા*

તમારા ૦ઠમા ફ્રેબ્રુવારી મહીનાની ૨૩ મી તારીખનાં પત્ર ની બાબદમેા તમેાઈ "પેટી શેશન" ની ફેારટનાં "માશેશ"રનેા ઓફેદેા કાઢી નાખવાની વીનમ્રાં શ્રી હીનકુશતાંનની શરકારને ઈ જ મહીનાની ૧૮ મી તારીખે કરેલી અરજીનાં જવાબમાં શ્રી હીનકુશ તાંનની શરકારનાં કાગલલા૭ શેક્રરેટેરીઈ આંક ૪૦૨ વાલા ૦ઠમા મહીનાની ૭ મી તારીખનાં લખેલા પત્રમાં પેફેલા તથાં બીજા પારેગ રાફ તમેાને વાકેફ થવા શારૂ ગેાકલવાનેા મને ફેાકમ મલેઓમ*

શાફ્રિબ
મફ્રને•માનછે
તમારેા નણેાજ આપીન
શેવક થવાને*
(શફ્રી) ચિ—ઈલ—આંનડરશન
શરકારનેા•શેક્રરેટેરી*

જગાનન થ શંકરશેઠ ઈશકેાર
તથા•બીજાઓ•જોગ*

મુમબ્ઇ*

શ્રી હીનદુશતાંનની શરકારનાં કાંમ ચલાઉ શેક્રરેટેરીઈ તારીખ ૩ જી ડિસેંબ્ર શને ૧૮૫૪ નાં લખેલા આંક ૪૦૨ વાલા પતરનાં પેટે તથા બીજા પારેગરાફ*

ગઈઆ મહીનાની ૧૪ મી તારીખનો ૨૨ મા આંકવાલો પતર તથા તે મથે બીડેલાં કાગલો અને મુમ્બઈનાં ગ્રેટલાઈક મુખીઆ રેટે વાશીઓઈ કરેલી અરજી ગ્રે જેમાં ટેવી અરજ કરીછેજે "પેટી શેશન" ની ગ્રેારટનાં આશેશરનો ઓટેદો કાઢાડી નાંખવાનો મારો પશાર કરવો નહી તે અરજી શાથે પોટેનોછે તેટેની પોટેાય કબુલ કરવાને મને પુરમાવેઆમાં આવેઉય*

૨ જુ—ટેના જવાબમાં નેક નામદાર ગવરનર જેનરલ ઈનકાઉ નશીલ જટેર કરવાને મને પુરમાવેય ગ્રે કે મારો ગઈઆ ટેબરવારી મ હીનાની નરીજ તારીખે ટિલેજે આઈ અરજની તારીખની કે પખ વાડીઉ આગામય પશાર થાઈઓ પણ કે મારાનો ખરડો ચેમાર મ હીના આગામયથી છપાઈ પરગટ થાઈઓ હતો માંટે તે ખરડો પ રથમ પરગટ થાઈઓ તે દનથીજે કે મારો પશાર થાઈઓ તેટલાં મુ દી આઈ અરજી મોકલવાને પુરતો વખત હતો*તોપણ અગાર જો કે નરમાંઈ વખતશર કે અરજી મોકલેઆમાં આવી હતે તોપણ વડી શ રકાર જુદી રીતનો ટોકમ કરતે નહી કાજે નેક નામદાર ગવરનર જે નરલ ઈન કાઉનશીલનો ટેવો અભીપરાઈ છે ગ્રે પેટી શેશનની ગ્રેારટ ટેવુ કાંમ બજાવતી નથી કે જે ઉપરથી "આશેશર" દાખલ કે ખા રેશટરની મદટ આપવાની અગાન પડે*

(ખરો•હનતેખાબ)

(શહી)ઈ ચ•ઈ લ•આંનડરશન

શરકારનો•શેક્રરેટેરી*

વધારો*

F

૧૮૫૪ નો•આંક• ૩૧ મો*

બોમ્બે આશોશીએશન આપીશ તા• ૨૬ મી આગશટ ૧૮૫૪

ટુ ધિ• ઓનરેબલ આનડરશન• ઈશક્રેટરિ•

૧૨ક્ષારનાં• શેક્રેટરી• જોગા*

નેઆઈ• ખાતું*

શાહેબ—

શને ૧૮૫૦ નાં આક્ટ અથવા કાદિા ૯ માંની શતાથી શ્રી યુમખ્ખઈ—પ્રમુરાજ તથા કલકતાની "ઈશપ્રાલ ફાજ ફોરટ" માં યુ કદમાં પ્રાંડતા વેલાઈ જે પ્રીઈ અયવા દશતુરી લીધામા આવેછે તે પ્રીઈમાં ઘટારો કરવાશારૂ "બોમ્બે આશોશીએશન" નાં પ્રીજલ શીઓ તથા આઈ શેરેરનાં બીજા ગાંમઠી રેલ્વાશીઓઈ કરેલી અ રજી ફેજે આઈ પતરની શંગાયે મોકલીય તે અરજી નાંમદાર ગા વરનર ઈન કાંઉનશીલને રજુ કરવાશારૂ તમોને અરજ કરવાને "બોંમ્બે આશોશીએશન" ની કારોબાર મંડલીઈ મકને ૫૨ માંવેઉય*

૨ જુ—કારોબાર મંડલી જાહેર કરવાની રજા માંગેછે જે શ્રી યુમખ્ખઈની "ઈશપ્રાલ ફાજ ફોરટ" મધે જે પ્રીઈ લેવામાં આ વેછે તેરેમાં ઘટારો કરવાની ઉપલા કાદિાની ૨૧ મી કલમથી અત રેગી શરકારને શતાછે પણ અગરજો તે શતા ચલાવવાને શરકા ર ઘટારત નહી જાંણેતો કારોબાર મંડલી રેવી અરજ ગુજરેછે જે ઈ અરજીને શ્રી હેનરુશતાંનનાં નેક નામદાર ગવરનર જેનરલ ઈ ન કાઉનશલની ઉપર મોકલવી અને તેશાથે આઈ શરકારની તરફની રેવી ભલામણ કરવીજે ઈ અરજીમાં કરેલી અરજને મજુલ રાખવી*

શાહેબ—

હમોને માંનછે

તમારા આધીન શેવકો થાવાને

(શહી) નવરોજજી•ફરદુનજી

વીનાંઈ કરાવ•જગાનનાથજી

બોમ્બે આશોશીએશનનાં શેક્રેટીઓ*

બોમ્બે આશોશીએશનની આપીશ તા• ૨૬ મી શાગશટ ૧૮૫૪

અમારૂલ•ઉમરા*
મારક્વીશ•ઓવ•ડાલહુશી•ક્રેન્ટી•
શ્રી•ફીનદુશતાંનનાં•ગવરનર•જેનરલ
ઇન•કાંઉનશીલ•જોગ—
શ્રી•કલકતા*

બોમ્બએ ગાશોશીકિશનનાં ગીજલશીઓ
તથા શ્રી મુમ્બઈનાં બીજા ગાંમડી
રેવાશીઓની અરજી*

માન શાથે જાહેર કરેછે જે—

શને ૧૮૫૦ નાં ફાદિા ૯ માંની શતાથી શ્રી કલકતા—મધ્યરા જ તથા મુમ્બઈમધે કાહાડેલી "ઈશ્ટાલ કાજ ક્રોરટો" ની બાબદમાં તમારા અરજદારો તમારી નામદાર કાઉનશીલને આ રજ કરતી વેલાઈ ફેલુ ધ્યારેછેજે કિ ક્રોરટનાં ફિલકાનો લાલ આ કિ કુકુમતનાં શેહેર મધે વશનારા ઘણાખરિ ગરીબ લોકોને મ શી આવે ટિલાશારૂ કિ ક્રોરટોમાં હાલમાં જે લારે કર અથવા દશાતુરી લેવાછે તે કરનો બોજો હલકો કરવો જોઈએ ફેવી રીતની વડી શરકારને નમ્રપનાઈથી અરજ કરવાનો શરે આ વેઆછે*

૨ જુ—જે દનથી બેનથમ નામના ગારંથકારે પોતાનાં ના મીચાં પુશતકો જગતમાં પરશીધ કરેમાં તે વીશે ફેલુ કબુલ કરેમા માં આવેઉચ કે હાલની શદીમાં મારાની બાબદમા "શ્રી ઈંગ લંડ મધે જે કોઈ મુમ્બરાઈ થાઈમ તે દર કિ શુધરાઈ કિ ગારંથકા રે બનાવેલાં પુશતકોની ખુબી ઉપરથી થાઈમ તે ગારંથકારે પોતાનાં પુશતકો પરગટ કરેમાં તે પછે જે ગારંથકારોકિ નેગાઈ શાશતર તથા રાજ નીતીની બાબદમ બનાવેઆંમ તે પુશતકોમાં શદા ફેવી મ નાઈ કરેઆમાં આવીછે જે ઈનશાફના અદાલતોમાં માલેલાં કાંમ

માં કર ગયલા દશાનુરી લેવી નહી* રાજનીતીની વીરેઆમાં પુર વીણ થાલિા ઉપર કરેલા ખોશતાદે જે મોતેખર દલીલોથી શાબેત કરી આપેઉય કે કેવી રીતનાં કર ગયલા પ્રીઈ લેવી કિ કાંમ ગાણવટનુ તથા ગેરવાજબ્બીછે તે કરનાં વખારે મોતેખર દલી લ બીજી કોઈ નજર આવતા નથી*બીશતર મેકાલે કે જે ધાણી જુ નાંમ શ્રી હીનકુશતાંનનાં નેગાકિખાતાની શાથે શદા શંબંધ રાખેછે તે ધાણીકિખી કદી રદ નહી થાઈ શકે તેકેવી દલીલોથી ન થા નરેહવાર દાખલાઓથી કિકેવીજ રીતનો અમીપરાકિ આપેલોછે*

૩ જુ—ઉપર કહી જાણાવેલા નાંમીચા ગરંથકારોકિ બતલા વેલી મોતેખર. દલીલનો વીગતવાર દાખલો આપીને તમારી નાં મદાર કાંઉનશીલને તરદી આપવાને તમારા અરજદારોની ગર જ નથી—તેઓ પ્રકત તેકેનો કિશારો બતલાવેય કાંકિજે શ્રી ઈંગ લંડ મધેની કાઉનટી કોરટે વીશે થોકુકિ ઉપર“ હાઉશ ઓવ લારડશ ” ની શભામાં તકરાર થાઈ હતી તે વેલાકિ લારડ બરોહાં મ કે જેકેનાં અમીપરાકિની શાથે લારડ ચાનશેલર કિ મલતો થાકિઓ હતો તેકેના કેવા મુજબ્બ તે કેવુ મારેછેકે “ ઈનશાપ્રનાં કાંમકાજ “ માં કાંઈબ્બ પ્રીઈ ગયલા કર લેવો કિ કાંમ ગેરવાજબ્બી ભરેલુ તથા “ ગાણવટનુ છે તે ૧૯ મી શદીનાં પાન્લા ભાગમાં (ટિલેજે હાલનાં “ જમાંનામાં) બતલાવી આપવા શારૂ દાખલા આપવાની કશી અગ “ ત નથી* કિ નાંમદારે કેવો શવાલ કરેઓજે અગારજો કો “ ઈ કેવી દરખાશત કરે કે પરજાનો થોડોકિ લાગ ઈમાને થો “ ડાકિ હજાર ગયલા દશ હજાર લોકોની કિલાની પાશેથી “ શધલા લોકોનાં લાલને શારૂ કર લેવો—તો તે દરખાશત કેકે “ વી લાગશે ? ” કિ નાંમદાર ગમીરે બીજુ કિ કહેકે જે “ કાંક “ નટી કોરટો ” માં ગુકદમાં ચલાવનારા લોકોની કિલાની પાશેથી કર “ લેવો કે જેથા પરજાનાં શધલા લોકોને પ્રાકિદો થાકિ કિ પરમાં “ છે જેઓ ઉપર કહેલી દરખાશત કરેછે તેઓનુ કેકેલુછે* બા

"ફેર ઈનશાપ્રભુ ક્રાંમ ક્રે જેથી તે ક્રાંમશાથે નજદીકનો શંબંધ
"રાખનારા શખશોને ફિલાને પ્રાપ્તિ થાતો હોઈ હેલુ નથી પણ
"તેથી આખી ક્રોમને પ્રાપ્તિ થાછિ* નાંમદાર રાંણીની પરજા
"માંથી ક્રેટલાક્રિ લોક્રોને જેમક્રે ૧૦૦૦૦૦ શખશો અથવા
"ક્રાંઈનટી ક્રોરટો" એમે ક્રાંમ ચલાવનારા જેટલા શખશો હોઈ
"તેઓને મુટી ક્રાઢાડીને ગોઠિઆ ક્રહેછો જે ઈનશા
"પ્રને માટે લેતો ક્રરેલો શધલો ક્રર ઈ ૧૦૦૦૦૦ શખશોઈ
"આપવો પણ તે ઈનશાપ્રતો શધલી પરજાને લાગતો વલ
"ગતોછે માંટે જે લાલને વાશતે ઈ ૧૦૦૦૦૦ શખશોને ઈ
"ખલાને ક્રર આપવો પડેય તેહેનો લાલતો શધલી પરજા પુરતી
"રીતે લોગાવેછે*ઈ ખાબે શરવેથી માંહુ દુખ ટિલુજ. જિ ન
"થી બીજું બીછે તે ક્રિ જે શખશોને શરક્રાર ઈ પરમાણે
"દંડેછે તેવો જે મુક્રદમાને લીધે દંડાઈછે તે મુક્રરદમાં હેવા હો
"ઈછે ક્રે તે શખશોથી વધારે બેજો ખમાઈ શકાઈ નહી*"
તમારા અરજદારોની પુરતી રીતે ખાતરીછે ક્રે તેઓ જે મુલ વા
તની તક્રરાર ક્રરેછે તે વાતને શ્રી હીનકુશતાંનની હાલથી શેઆ
ણી શરક્રાર તુરત કબુલ રાખશે*

૪ મું—તમારા અરજદારો શારી પઠે જાંણેછે ક્રે માતરે કલ૧
૫ વીચારો મુજબ અમલ ક્રરવાને શરક્રારથી ક્રોઈજવાર બની શક્રે
છે અને તેઓ કબુલ ક્રરેછે જે ઈનશાપ્રનાં ક્રાંમમાં લેતા ક્રરેલા
શધલા ક્રર બીલકુલ ક્રાઢાડી નાંખવાને અનુભવમાં મોટાં ક્રાર
ણો નજર આવતાં હશે* ઈ માંટે તેઓ તમારી નાંમદાર ક્રાં
ઉનશીલને ટિલી બધી અરજ ક્રરતા થકા જે ઉપર ક્રહેલી "ઈ
શમાલ ક્રાજ ક્રોરટો" એમે પુરીઆહી માંડતી વખતે લેતી ક્રરેલી પૂ
ઈ અથવા ક્રર બીલકુલ ક્રાઢાડી નાંખો પણ તમારા અરજદારો
આઈ વાત ઉપર શરક્રારને મેઆંન પોહોચાડવાની તરોશાથી અં
રેજ ક્રરેછે જે ક્રોરટોમાં હાલમાં પુરીઆહી માંડતી વેલાઈ જેટ
લા રૂપીઆનો દાવો ક્રરેઓ હોઈ તેટલા રૂપીઆ ઉપર શેકેકડે

૧૨૫ ટકા લેખે પ્રીઈ અથવા કર લીધામાં આવેછે તે બેમુનજબ ન થા અર્જિ ગ્રો ન્યારીછે અને તે શબબને લીધે ઘણાંકિ ગરીબ લોકો પોતાનાં માગતા લેણાંની પ્રીમાદી લાવી શકતા નથી માટે મેટરેકિ દરજજે કિ કરતે લીધે લોકોને ઈજશાપ્ર મલતે, નથી*તમારા અરજદારો તમારી નાંગદાર મીજનશીલયુ આઈવાત ઉપર પ્રેમાંન પોહોંચાડવાનુ ાંગીકીછે કે હાલમાં જેટલા ટક, લેખે પ્રીઈ લીધામાં આવેછે તે કિ ધારા પરમાંણે શરવેથી વ ધારે દર ઠેડવેલોછે તેટલી પ્રીઈ લીધામાં આવેછે અને જેવારે શર મારને દુરસત નજર આવે તેવારે કિ દરમાં ઓછુ કરવાનો શ રકાર ને ૨૧ મી કલમથી અન્તર્ગારછે*

૫ મુ—મુપ્રશીલમાં કિલેજે માંહેના દેશમાં ઈશગાલ મીજ કોરટો મીહાડવાશારૂ જે મારાનો ખરડો તમારી નાંગદાર મીજ નશીલે ઉભો કરેઓમ અને હાલમાં વીચારમાં લીધોય તે મા રામાં જેવુછે કે શને ૧૮૫૦ નાં ૬ માં મીહિમા કુકુમતનાં શેડે રો મધેની “ ઈશગાલ મીજ કોરટો ” મા જે પ્રીઈ લેવાને પુર માવીશ તે કરનાં અરધો અરધ પ્રીઈ લેવાનો ટરાવ કરેઓ છે* માંટે ઉપર લખી જણાંવેલા મારાની કલમનો આમાર રાખી ને તે ઉપર તમારા અરજદારો આઈ અરજનો પાકિઓ મોહોટી પુરશીથી ખાંમેઓછે* તમારા અરજદારો જાકેર કરેછે જે મુપ્રશીલ ઈઆને માંહેલા દેશનાં કરમાં કુકુમતનાં શેડેરોમાં મુખ્યમાં ઉપર વધારે પ્રીઈ લેવાનુ કશુ કારણ નથી અને તમારા અરજદારો ની પકી ખાતરીછે કે આઈ વેલાઈ શરકાર પોતાનાં આખા રાજમાં કિ શરકો મને ઓશ રેલો કર ઈટાશે*

૬ ઠ્ઠુ—તમારા અરજદારો કે જે ખમુશ મુખબઈ શાખે કિલામે રાખેછે તેઓ તમારી નાંગદાર મીજનશીલને આઈવાત ઉપર પ્રે માંન પોહોંચાડવાની રજા માંગેછે કે શ્રી મુખબઈની ઈશગાલ મા જ કોરટમાં જે લારી પ્રીઈ અથવા કર લીધામા આવેછે તેકેને

થે (૨ જા તથા ૪ જા જડજોને આગલી માફરીનાં બદલામાં જે લવાજમો આપેઆમાં આવેછે તે શીવાઈ) ફ કોરટનો શબલો ખરચ તેમાંથી પુરો પડેછે ટિલુજ નહી પણ તે સાથે શ રકારને નફો થાઈ છે ટિલુ નાણુ પ્રાજલ પડેછે* આગલી માફ રીના બદલામાં લવાજમોનાં દર મહીને ૧૫૦૦) રૂપીઆ આપે આમાં આવેછે તેથી ઘણુતરીમા લેતાં ફ કોરટનો લગભગ શબ લો ' ખરચ પ્રીવીમાંથી પુરો થાઈ છે*કેવી ખરે ખરી વાતોથી જે મોટો જુલમ તથા નાહીમતી પ્રાકુબ પડેછે તેવીને વધારે તકરાર કરવાની કશી મગત નથી એવુ તમારા અરજદારો ખાત રીથી લખેછે* -

૭ મુ—માંટે તમારા અરજદારો નમો નામદાર કાંઉનશી લને અરજ કરેછે જે " ઈસમાલ કાજ કોરટો " માં તેમને મગ ત કરીને શ્રી મુમબઈની " ઈસમાલ કાજ કોરટ " માં પૂરીઆદી માંડતી વેલાઈ જે પ્રીવી લીમાગાં આવેછે તે પ્રી વીમાં વધારો કરવો તથા મુકદમામાં કાકડાને મારેલી નવી કો રટોને વાસતે જેટલી પ્રીવી લેવાનો ઠરાવ કરેમોછે તે ઠરાવ શરકારે બાકાલ રાખેમાથી તે મુજબ ઉપર કહેલી " ઈસમાલ કાજ કોરટો " માં પ્રીવી લેવાનો હુકમ કરવો*

૮ મુ—ઉપર કહેલા મારાના ખરડાનો ૭૦ મી કલમમાં ઉદાર મનથી એવો બંદોબસત કરેમોય કે " મગારનો પરની વાદીને હાજર થવાનાંતુ જે દીવસ કેરમેમો કોર્ટ તે દીવસ ની અ મય કોઈ મુકદમો લાગેલે શબજુતી કરીને માંડી વા લેતો અરજી નાખતી વખતે જે માંડી છાપાનાં મગતી દશતુ રી (અથવા પ્રીવીમાંથી માંડવાની પ્રીવીના રૂપીઆ) ભરેલા કો ર્ટ તે શબલા રૂપીઆ વાદીને પાછા આપવા*૫ણ શકે ૧૮૫૦ નાં ૯ માં મારાની ૨૦ મી કલમમાં જેમુજબ જે માડીયલાડિલા મુ કદમાંમાં અરજી પ્રીવી પાછી આપવી*માંટે તમારા અરજદારે

અરજ ગુજરેછે જે કે બીજી બાબદમાં શને ૧૮૫૦ નાં ૯ મા
મ્હારાને બુધ્ધારીને તેહેને બદલે ઉપર કહેલા મ્હારાનાં ખરડા
ની ૩૦ મી કલમમા લખેલો બંદોબસ્ત દાખલ કરવો*

અને તમારા અરજદારોનો કુકછે
તે મુજબ તેઓ શદા વીનંતી કરશે*
કે જગોકે ૧૩૮૯ શકીમોછે*

કી મુમબઈની તા॰ ૧૯ મી આગાશટ શને ૧૮૫૪*

પુરવણી*

શને ૧૮૫૨ નાં કિરેલ મકીનામાં "ઈશનાલ કાજ કોર
૯" કી મુમબઈ મધ્યે કાહાડી તેહેવારથી કિમોરટની આકિ
પત નવા ખરચનો હીસાબ "મુજબઈ ગેજેટ" મધ્યે એહે
દેદારે છપાવેલા તમા મેહેલા જડજ ગીશતર કરાપ્રરડે થોકુબિ
ઉપર શરકારને મોકલેલા રીપોરટ ઉપરથી ઉપજવેમોછે*
શને ૧૮૫૨ નાં કિરેલ મકીનાથીતે શને ૧૮૫૪

નાં ત્રારચ્ય મકીનાંબુધી કિમોરટે વશુલ કરે
લી ઈઈ અથવા દશાતુરીનાં જુમલે રૂપીમા.....૧૪૯૩૩૮—૧૩—૨
બીજા નવા તરીજા જડજોને તેમોની આગાલી
ચાકરીનાં બદલામાં લવાજમાનાં દર મકીને
આપના કરેલા રૂપીમા ૧૫૦૦) શીવાઈ ઉપર
લખી જણાવેલી મુદત બુધીનો કિમોરટનો બુ
લ ખરચ તે મધ્યે જડજોનાં પગાર નવા આકી
શનાં એહેદેદારો નવા મોંઘવારીનાં પગાર
નવા ઘરભાડુ અને તે શીવાઈ બીજો બુલે ખરચ ૧૨૪૧૩૯—૧—૧૦
નકી વધારો અથવા નકો રૂપીમા.....૨૬૦૯૯—૧૧—૪

વધારો*

G

તારીખ• ૧ લી• શપટેમબર•શને• ૧૮૫૩ થીને•તા રીખ• ૩૧ મી•આગશટ•શને• ૧૮૫૪ સુધી• વસુલ થઈલા• "બોમ્બે•આશોશીએશન" ના•દર• વરશના• લવાજમના•રૂપીઆની•ટીપ*

નામ*	લવાજમના રૂપીઆ:*
નવરોજજી પરદુનજી ઈશકોરિ શપટેમબર શને ૧૮૫૨ થીને આગશટશને ૧૮૫૪ સુધી વરશ ૨)ના લવાજમાના રૂપીઆ.....	૫૦
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નાઉ દાજી ઈશકોરિ.....ઉપર મુજબ	૫૦
આજી મહમદ ઈજીપ્ત મુરગે ઈશકોરિ શપટેમબર શને ૧૮૫૩ થીને આગશટ શને ૧૮૫૪ સુધી વરશ ૧) ના લવાજમાના રૂપીઆ.....	૨૫
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મહમદ ઈસરાફીલ . મહમા ઈશદ્રોડિ ઉપર મુજબ	૨૫
નારાયણ હીનાનાથજી ઈશદ્રોડિ શપતેમબર શને ૧૮૫૩ થી તે આગાશટ શને ૧૮૫૪ સુધી વરશ કિના લવાજમાંના રૂપીઆ.....	૨૫
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બોમ્બે આશોશીએશનને બખશેશ તરીકે આપેલાં નાણાંનારીખ ૧ લી સપટેમબર ને ૧૮૫૩ થીનેનારીખ ૩૧ મી આગશટ ને ૧૮૫૪ સુધી વસુલ થઇ આંનેની ટીપ*

નામ*	બખશેશના રૂપીઆ*
રઘુનાથ નારાયણ ઈશકોરિ	૨૫
ફરદુનજી તથા દોરાબજી ફરામજી ફ્રેઝેલા ઈશકોરિ	૧૦૦
બેહેરામજી જીજીભાઈ ઈશકોરિ	૩૦૦
ડોશાભાઈ બમનજી ઈશકોરિ	૨૫
કરીમંદ નારાયન ઈશકોરિ	૫૦
જુમલે રૂપીઆ	૫૦૦

(સહી) નવરોજજી ફરદુનજી
" વીનાઇકરાવ જગન્નાથજી

બોમ્બે આશોશીએશનના સેક્રેટેરીઓ*
બોમ્બે આશોશીએશનની આફીસ
તા૦ ૧ લી સપટેમબર સને ૧૮૫૪

વધારેા*

H

ભેા અમે આશેા શાકિ શાનનાં મીજલશીએા ફેંજેવેા ફેાલ આપવાનેા હુકમ થરાવેછેનેઓનાં નામની ટીપ*

ગરદેશર ખરશેદજી દાદી*
ગરદેશર પુરાંમજી*
ફિરજંદી ગામ*
દાવશજી જાંદ્રાંગીરજી*
દાંજીમદ્રમદ ઈલ્યુપ મુરજેા*
દારાગલાઈ નાયાલાઈ*
કેશવરાવ શીવરામ જોશી (શ્રી પુણાં)*
કરશણરાવ દીક્ષલ (શ્રી પુણાં)
કેરૂ લખશમણ ભનરે (શ્રી પુણાં)*
ખરશેદજી નશરવાંનજી દામાજી*
ખરશેદજી પુરદુનજી*
ખરશેદજી જમશેદજી ખરશેદજી ખાટલીખેાઈ*
જગાનંશજી શ કરશેઠ*
જાંદ્રાંગીરજી પુરાંમજી જશાવરા*
જવેરચંદ નરશઈદારા*
જીજીભાઈ ધુનજીભાઈ ખરશેદજી*
ડેાશાભાઈ ફેારમજજી દામાજી*
તલરીદારા નરશીદારા*
દાઉદ શામુન*
દેારાબજી નશરવાંનજી દામાજી (શ્રી કંનતાંન*)
દાદાભાઈ બેફેરામજી બનાજી*
દેારાબજી ખરજેારજી કેાપર*
દાદાભાઈ ઈનવરેજજી*

મુનજીભાઈ નશરવાનજી દામાજી*
મુનજીભાઈ ખરશેદજી શરાફ*
મુંનજીભાઈ પુરાંમજી નશરવાંનજી*
નશરવાંનજી મનચેરજી દામાજી*
નારાણિ દીનાનાથજી*
નવરોજજી પુરુનજી*
પેશતનજી પુરામજી દામાજી*
પેશતનજી હોરમજજી દામાજી*
પેશતનજી નવરોજજી પોહોમાજી*
પાલનજી હોરાબજી રાનજી*
પુરામજી નશરવાંનજી પટેલ*
જિ પુરનાંનડીશ*
બમનજી હોરમજજી વાહાડીઆજી*
બમનજી પુરાંમજી દામાજી*
બેહેરામજી હોરમજજી દામાજી*
બરાશ પુરનાનડીશ*
બેહેરામજી જીજીભાઈ દાદાભાઈ*
બાપુજી નારાણિ શેઠ*
ભાઉ દાજી
મહમદ અમીન રોગે*
મનચેરજી જમશેદજી વાહાડીઆજી
માણેકજી નશરવાંનજી પીટી*
મનચેરજી પુરાંમજી દામાજી*
મનચેરજી હોરમજજી દામાજી*
માણેકજી નવરોજજી વાહાડીઆ*
મીરજાં અલી મહમદ ખાંન ઉશાકરી*
રશતમજી જમશેદજી જીજીભાઈ*

રતનજી દિલજી ખાટલીવાલા*
રઘુનાથદાશ ખખશીરામ*
રામચંદર ગોપાલ*
લીમજી પ્રાણજી ખનાજી
લખશમણ હરીચંદરજી*
લખમીચંદ નરશદાશ*
વરજીવનદાશ મધુવદાશ*
વીશવનાથ આતમારામ*
શંકારામ લખશમણજી*
શેઠ હીરાખજી જમશેદજી જીજીભાઈ*
શેખ ફરીદ ઝવેરી*
શામરાવ રામચંદર*
હીરજી પેશતનજી ખાટલીવાલા*
હીરજી જાંબાંગીરજી શેઠ*

વધારો*

I

જે•ઘરશાથેી•"છોમછે•આશોશીેશન" ને•ખ
ખશેશ•તરીકે•નાંણાં•આપેઆંચ•અને•જેણે•મોટી•
શાળામાં•ટીચરાજવાનો•હક•ધરાવેછે• તથા•જેણેને•આ
શોશીેશને•પરગટ•કરેલાં•પુશટકો•મલેઆં•જોઇ•તે
ણેનાં•નામની•ટીપ*

આનદરામ. શીવપરશાદ*
અરદેશર પરકુનજી લીમજી*
અરદેશર રૂશતમજી મુનશી*
આશપંદીઆરજી ટેમુલજી મેઘેમવાલા*
અમીરૂદીન તથા જાપરભાઈ (શ્રી ખનતાંન*)
ઈબ્રાહમભાઈ રેહમતુલા (શ્રી ખનતાંન*)

અરજીવનદાસ સુરજમલ*
અબ્દુલ અલી ઈબ્રાહીમજની કંપની (શ્રી કનતાંન*)
કિલજી ખમનજી*
કિલજી પુરાંમજની કંમપની*
કિલજી તથા હેારમજજી આગાબેાટવાલા*
કિલજી પુરાંમજી તથા છેાકરાએાની કંપની (શ્રી કનતાંન*)
કિલજી નશરવાંનજી કેાલાબેવાલા*
કુવરજી હેારમજજી લાલા*
કાવશજી મુંનજીભાઈ પાંડેવાલા*
કાવશજી કિલજી મેાદી*
કાવશજી નાકુાનાભાઈ દાવર*
કાવશજી હેારમજજી મીનાઈ (શ્રી કનતાંન*)
કાવશજી પાલંનજની કંપની (શ્રી કંનતાંન*)
કાવશજી શાપુરજી લંગડાના*
કાવશજી કિલજી ખંખાતા*
કેશવજી જદવજી*
કેશા વાધજી*
ખરશેદજી દાદાભાઈ વાકુાડીઆ*
ખરશેદજી કુશતમજી કાંગાંજી*
ખરશેદજી તથા જાંકુાંગીરજી હેારમજજી મીનાઈ*
ખરશેદજી કુશતમજી વાકુાડીઆ*
ખરશેદજી તથા મનચેરજી ખમનજી પંથકી*
ખાંન મકુમદ અલાદીનભાઈ (શ્રી કનતાંન*)
ગાંગાજી નાથા*
ગેાવીંદજી લખમીચંદ*
ગાડ્રેસદાસ કરશટનાંજી*
જગાનનાથ રાંમજશ*

જેઠા જેરિાંજ*
જલભાઈ દોરાબજી ઉમરીગર*
જાંઠાંગીરજી અરદેશર શેઠના છોકરાઓ*
જાંઠાંગીરજી તથા ખરશેદજી નવરોજજી વાડીઆ*
જમશેદજી ફિલજી ડિજી (શ્રી ફનતાંન*)
ડોશા પારપીઆ (શ્રી ફનતાંન*)
નારાયંદ રાંમચંદ*
નારાયંદ શીતારાંમ*
નઈખિજી ભાઈમીઆં*
થાવરભાઈ ગુલાંની (શ્રી ફનતાંન*)
દાદાભાઈ રશતમજી પટેલ*
દારાશા તથા રશતમજી ધુનજશા ફપતાંન*
દાદાભાઈ નવરોજજી ધંગાલી*
દીનશા ફિલજી વાંમના*
દીનશા દાદાભાઈ ગાંધી*
દીનયા પુરાગજી ફ્રેમાશના (શ્રી ફનતાંન*)
દાદાભાઈ નશરવાંનજી મોદની કુંપની (શ્રી ફનતાંન*)
ધુનજી ફરમાંલી*
ધરમશી પુંજાભાઈ (શ્રી ફનતાંન*)
નવરોજજી અરદેશર દાવર*
નશરવાંનજી અરદેશર ભાંગ્રાજાનાં (શ્રી ફનતાંન*)
નવરોજજી નાઠાંનાભાઈ પુરાંમજી*
નરશી નાથા*
નશરવાંનજી ખરશેદજી દાદી*
પાલણજી દોરાબજી મેઠેરજી*
પાલણજી ધુનજીનાં છોકરાઓ*
પાલણજી પુરાંમજી મેઠેતા*

પેશનજી ફેરમજી ફ્રાંડીશનનાં છોકરાઓ*
પેશનજી દીનશાજી (શ્રી ફનનાંન*)
પેશનજી રતનજી શરાફ*
પોફેીયાજી પુરાંમજીની ફંપની*
પરશોતમદાશ પરાંગજીવનદાશ*
પેશનજી બેફેરાંમજી ફ્રોફેીલા (શ્રી ફનનાંન*)
પાલણજી નશરવાંનજી પટેલ (શ્રી ફનનાંન*)
પુકીરજી રશનમજી (શ્રી ફનનાંન*)
પુરાંમજી નશરવાંનજીની ફંપની*
ખમનજી જીજીભાઈ દાદાભાઈ*
ખરજોરજી રશનમજી મીનાઈ*
બેફેરાંમજી ફાવશજી ખાટલીવાલા*
બેફેરામજી ધુવરજી લાલા (શ્રી ફનનાંન*)
બેફેરાંમજી ફીરાજી ફ્રોફેીલા*
ખમનજી ફેશાંગજી (શ્રી ફનનાંન*)
બેફેરાંમજી નવરોજજી પુટાગીઆ (શ્રી ફનનાંન*)
ખરજોરજી રશનમજી મોદી*
બેફેરાંમજી નાનાભાઈ પુરાંમજી*
ખરજોરજી ફેરમજી ફારડા (શ્રી ફનનાંન*)
માંણેકજી તથા જમશેદજી ખરશેદજી ખાટલીબોઈના*
માંણેકજી નાંફાંભાઈ દાવર*
મીરેનાં ગુલામહુશેન ખાંન શુશતરી*
મેફેરવાંનજી ફીરજીભાઈ વાડીઆનાં છોકરાઓ*
મનચેરજી ખરજોરજી મોદી*
મંગલદાશ નથુભાઈ*
માંણેકજી જમાશજી ફાકા*
રઘુનાથ નારાણ*

રઘુનાથદાસ ખનશીરાંત્ર*
રણમજી ખરજોરજી ગોદી*
રણમજી દાદાભાઈ કામાજી*
રણમજી રતનજીની કંપની. (શ્રી ખનતાંત્ર*)
રણમજી ખેરૈરાંમજી ચીનાઈ (શ્રી ખનતાંત્ર*)
રણમજી રતનજી વાડીઆ*
લીલામૂર મોહનજી*
લખમીદાસ ગોવંદજી*
લીમજીભાઈ મૂનજીભાઈ મુનશી (શ્રી ખનતાંત્ર*
વેરીઆ ગોકલ*
વલી મહમદ મલુભાઈ (શ્રી ખનતાંત્ર*)
વાધજી નાથા*
શાપુરજી નવરોજજી પોરૈયાજી*
શોરૈરાખજી પેશતનજી પૂરામજી*
શોરૈરાખજી જીજીભાઈ ઘદાભાઈ*
શોરૈરાખજી પૂરામજી નશરવાંનજી*
શાશુન દાઉદ શાશુન (શ્રી ખનતાંત્ર*)
શાપુરજી ખેરૈરામજી (શ્રી ખનતાંત્ર*)
શોરૈરાખજી વાજાગાંધી*
શમસુદીન મુજાઉદીનના કંપની (શ્રી ખનતાંત્ર)
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હરીચંદ નારાયણ*

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

OF THE

BOMBAY ASSOCIATION;

TOGETHER WITH THE

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT,

SUBMITTED TO, AND ADOPTED BY, THE MEETING HELD IN THE TOWN HALL, ON THE 14TH APRIL 1856;

AND Vol III

APPENDICES.

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MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

OF THE

BOMBAY ASSOCIATION,

Held in the Town Hall, on Monday, the 14th April 1856,
at half-past 4 *o'clock* P. M.

Present,

MEMBERS AND SUBSCRIBERS OF THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION.

JUGONNATHJEE SUNKERSETT, *President*, in the Chair.
BOMANJEE HORMUSJEE, *Vice-President*.

Cazee Mahomed Yoosoof Moorghay,
Manockjee Nasserwanjee,
Framjee Nasserwanjee,
Cowasjee Jehangeerjee,
Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady,
Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee,
Cursetjee Nasserwanjee Camajee,
Meerza Ally Mahomed Khan Shoostry,
Narayen Dinnanathjee,
Braz Fernandez,
Bhawoo Dajee,
Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee,
Nasserwanjee Cursetjee Dady,
Homjee Cursetjee Dady,
Cahandass Moteechund,
Munguldass Nathoobhoy,
Sorabjee Jamsetjee,
Bomanjee Framjee Camajee,
Janardhun Ramchunderjee,

Jamnadass Sevaklall,
Goculdass Tejpal,
Dadabhoy Byramjee,
Tyabjee Bhoymeeyah,
Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee,
Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee,
Raghoonath Narayen,
Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy,
Eduljee Bomanjee,
Meerza Golam Hoosein Khan,
Moolla Mahomed Muckba Moonshee,
Mahomed Syud Purkar,
Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Nasserwanjee,
Ardaseer Jamsetjee,
Bomanjee Pestonjee,
Sorabjee Shapoorjee,
Byramjee Cursetjee, and
Ragoba Madhowjee, Esquires.

VISITORS.

Professor A. G. Fraser.
Rev. Mr. Hazen.
Rao Bahadoor Venayek Morashwur Fudkey,
Ramchunder Balcrustnajee,
Mahomed Hoosein Khan,
Janardhunjee Ballajeesett,
Cowasjee Dossabhoy,
Ruttonjee Pestonjee,
Narayen Janardhunjee,
Cowasjee Nusserwanjee,
Heerjeebhoy Cursetjee,
Perozsha Meherjee,
Muncherjee Shapoorjee,
Jehangeerjee Burjorjee,
Pestonjee Jehangeer,
Manekjee Merwanjee,
Munoredass Jugjeevandass,
Jevarchund Ramdass,
Gunesh Wishwanath,
Balwantrao Dajeebhoy,
Sorabshaw Dossabhoy,
Pallonjee Meherjee,
Narayen Dajee,
Prabhakur Dajee,
Amroot Rao Balwunt,
Mahadajee Wassudew Burvay,
Balwuntrao Sadasewjee,
Karsondass Mooljee,
P. F. Gomes,
Sadasew Wishwanathjee,
Hurrychund Sadasewjee,
Balcrustna Bhaskerjee,
Sorabjee Muncherjee Zal,
Atmaram Pandoorungjee,
Kaikhusroo Byramjee,
Jugonnath Hemraz,
Javerchund Currumchund,
Purshotumdass Heerachund,
Pranjeevundass Tulseedass,
Jugmohundass Purshotumdass,

Purmanund Callianjee,
Ramdass Jeenabhoy,
Jeevundass Ramdass
Dhunashwer Wishwanath,
Damoolbhoy Narotum,
Javurchund Nursey,
Madowrow Jugonnathjee,
Moolchund Purshotum,
Khemjee Woodowjee,
Yessoba Wittoba,
Cooverjee Rustomjee Mody,
Babajee Cassinathjee,
Wassoodew Luxamonjee,
Ramchunder Purshotumjee,
Pandoorung Dinnanathjee,
Crustna Shastry,
Nana Moroba,
Atmaram Mahadowjee,
Ramchunder Luxamonjee,
Aspeniarjee Jamsetjee,
Sadasew Moraba,
Nanabhoy Muncherjee,
Narayen Morojee,
Bhasker Balcrustnajee,
Damother Balcrustnajee,
Hurrychunder Runsordjee,
Pandoorung Ragoba,
Maunsing Bhowanysing,
Nanabhoy Hurridass,
Dossabhoy Framjee,
Govind Narayenjee, and
Meherjeebhoy Bapoojee, Esqs., and many other respectable Hindoos, Parsees, and Mahomedans.

Mr. JUGGONATH SUNKERSETT, the President of the Association, in commencing the proceedings, addressed the Meeting in the following terms:—

"GENTLEMEN,—The third Annual General Meeting of the Members and Subscribers of the Bombay Association has been convened this day to receive the Third Annual Report of the Managing Committee. This Report ought to have been presented to you long ere this, but the delay has been inevitable, in consequence of the Committee and our Secretaries having been deeply engaged in preparing and transmitting several important Memorials to the local Government. In the concluding part of the Report the reason for the delay is fully explained. This Report embraces the history of what the Committee have been doing

during the past year. During the third year of their existence the Committee have not been remiss in their endeavours to discharge, to the best of their ability, the duties entrusted to them. It will very naturally be asked by some present here this day, why the Committee took no steps to petition Parliament during the last two years. In explanation I may observe, for their information, that until lately the attention of the British public has been absorbed by the war: on this account several important matters, and among others the full consideration and discussion of Indian affairs, have been put off. Being fully satisfied that Indian Petitions would attract very little attention and sympathy in such unfavorable times, the Committee were obliged to content themselves by urging the local Authorities to concede such reforms as were deemed necessary. The Association has already collected a number of important facts, which will be made use of in their next Petition. The Committee's sphere of usefulness has been much enlarged, as will appear from their Report, which I request Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, one of the Secretaries, will be so good as to read. Before sitting down, I may mention that the Committee trust that their efforts have been in the right direction, and characterised by moderation and discretion; and the experience which has been acquired during the last three years will be of great service in guiding future proceedings. The term for which the Office-bearers and Committee of Management of the Association were originally appointed having expired, you will be pleased to proceed to make a new election."

The PRESIDENT then called upon Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, one of the Honorary Secretaries, to read before the Meeting the Annual Report of the Committee of Management.

After the perusal of the Report was over, Mr. BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE asked why no allusion was made to the praiseworthy exertions of Dr. Bhawoo Dajee, a Member of the Managing Committee of the Association, in connection with the successful issue of the Dirzie Case, which he had taken up, and which led to the estrangement of the situation of Senior Magistrate of Police from the Covenanted Civil Service—exertions which were highly commendable and which ought to have been duly acknowledged in the Report.

Mr. NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE said that the Managing Committee of the Association, though they appreciated the value of the exertions of their colleague, Dr. Bhawoo Dajee, could not notice the case in question in the Report of their transactions of the past year, because it had not been taken up by, nor conducted under the sanction of, the Association. Mr. Nowrozjee, however, cheerfully accorded to his friend, Dr. Bhawoo Dajee, the meed of praise which was justly due to him for having taken up and prosecuted the case of a poor, helpless man, who was labouring under a real grievance. This was an example worthy of imitation by Native gentlemen of rank, influence, and adequate means.

The following Resolutions were then proposed and adopted :—

I. Proposed by JUMNADASS SEVUKLAL, Esquire, seconded by TYEBJEE BHOYMEEA, Esquire—

"That the report just read be adopted, and that it be published in English, Murathee, and Goojrathee, for circulation amongst the Members, Subscribers, and Friends of the Bombay Association."—*Carried unanimously.*

II. Proposed by HORMASJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, Esquire, seconded by GOCULDASS TEJPAL, Esquire—

"That the Honorary Secretaries of the Association be *ex officio* Members of the Committee of Management, with power to vote on all questions."—*Carried unanimously.*

III. Proposed by DHUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE, Esquire, seconded by JANARDHAN RAMCHUNDRAJEE, Esquire—

"That Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Esquire, be appointed President; Bomanjee Hormusjee, Esquire, Vice President; and Cazee Mahomed Yoosoof Moorghay, Maneckjee Nusserwanjee, Framjee Nusserwanjee, Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady, Venayek Gangadhur Shastree, Cowasjee Jehangeerjee, Mirza Ally Mahomed Khan Shoostry, Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Camajee, Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Setna, Vurjeevundass Madhowdass, Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee, B. Fernandez, Limjee Maneckjee, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Luxumon Hurichunderjee, Bomanjee Framjee Camajee, Munguldass Nuthoobhoy, Pestonjee Hormusjee Camajee, Mirza Ally Jan, Narayen Dinnanathjee, Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Sorabjee Shapoorjee, Bhawoo Dajee, Dhunjeebhoy Framjee, and Bomanjee Pestonjee, Esquires, Members of the

Committee of Management, to conduct the ordinary business of the Association for three years, with power to add to their number, and to fill up vacancies."—*Carried unanimously.*

IV. Proposed by CAHANDASS MOTEECHUND, Esquire, seconded by ARDASEER JAMSETJEE, Esquire—

"That Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Esquire, and Venayekrow Jugonnathjee, Esquire, be appointed Honorary Secretaries to the Bombay Association."

V. Proposed by HEERJEEBHOY HORMUSJEE, Esquire, seconded by DHUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE, Esquire—

"That the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Office-bearers and Members of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Association, for the zeal with which they have conducted the affairs of the Association during the past year."—*Carried unanimously.*

Mr. BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE proposed that the Bombay Association transmit a representation to the Legislative Council in favour of the Bill, now before the Council, for legalizing the re-marriage of Hindoo widows. This proposition was seconded by Mr. ARDASEER JAMSETJEE.

Mr. NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE proposed an amendment, to the effect that Mr. Byramjee's proposition could not be entertained and considered at this Meeting, which had been convened for the express purpose of receiving the Third Annual Report and electing Office-bearers and Committee

of Management. This amendment, seconded by Mr. NARAYEN DINANATHJEE, was put to the vote and carried by an overwhelming majority. Mr. Byramjee's amendment was also put to the vote, and, as no one voted for it, it was lost.

VI. Proposed by BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMAJEE, Esquire, seconded by DADABHOY BYRAMJEE, Esquire:—

"That the thanks of the Meeting be voted to the President, for his able conduct in the Chair."—*Carried unanimously.*

The Meeting then dissolved, at 7 o'clock in the evening.

THE

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT OF THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION.

To

THE MEMBERS AND SUBSCRIBERS OF THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION.

GENTLEMEN,

The third year of the existence of the Bombay Association having expired, your Committee beg to lay before you an account of their proceedings during that period.

2. In October 1854 your Committee, on behalf of the Members of the Bombay Association and other Native inhabitants of Bombay, forwarded a Petition, addressed to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, on the subject of the Police Administration of this island. The office of Senior Magistrate of Police had heretofore been, as a rule, conferred on some member of the Covenanted Civil Service; but it was generally felt, that as this great commercial community was subject to the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Supreme Court, in which English law is administered, and the Senior Magistrate of Police was required to

administer English law, and to perform his other duties under the immediate supervision of Her Majesty's Judges, it was highly desirable that that appointment should be given to some educated Lawyer; and this seemed especially advisable after the abolition of the office of Assessor to the Court of Petty Sessions in 1854, when that tribunal was, as stated in para. 9 of the last Report, deprived of the assistance of a Barrister, which it had previously enjoyed. It also seemed desirable that the Police Bench should be strengthened by the experience and local knowledge of some Native Magistrate. The Memorialists therefore prayed for the appointment of a Barrister, of proper standing in his profession, to the situation of Senior Magistrate of Police, and of a well qualified Native gentleman to that of Junior Magistrate, as these posts might respectively become vacant. The Memorial, signed by the Members of the Association and a large number of other Native inhabitants of Bombay, was transmitted to the Government by your Committee on the 12th of October 1854. It forms Appendix A of this Report. Though your Committee have not been favoured by Government with a reply to this representation, they have much pleasure in announcing that the Governor in Council appears to have acquiesced in the propriety of one of the above suggestions, the first vacancy on the Bench having been filled by the appointment of a Barrister of acknowledged ability and long experience to the post of Senior Magistrate of Police. In our opinion this concession cannot be too highly valued, and our thanks are justly due to Government for it.

3. In January 1855 your Committee had the honor of transmitting a Memorial to the Supreme Government, praying for the extension of the Railway line from Shahpoor to Khandeish by the Thull Ghaut, in preference to the circuitous line projected by the Bombay and Baroda Railway Company *viâ* the Valley of the Taptee, and sanctioned by the Most Noble the late Governor General of India. The change of line in favour of which your Committee have memorialized would effect a saving in distance to the extent of 131 miles, and considerably reduce the cost of conveyance of goods from Khandeish to Bombay. This Memorial, which was subscribed by the inhabitants of Bombay, Tanna, and Callian, as well as the Members of the Bombay Association, has not yet elicited any reply from the Supreme Government; but your Committee have been given to understand that the Most Noble the late Governor General has recently sanctioned the extension of the line from Shahpoor to Khandeish by the Thull Ghaut. Your Committee beg to append the Memorial in Appendix B.

4. In January 1855 your Committee received from Government a copy of the Second Report of the Judges of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut, on the matters contained in the letter which had been addressed to Government by your Committee on the 13th of December 1853, regarding the Judicial Administration of this Presidency. In this Second Report the Judges have again attempted to deny, or to throw doubts on, some of the complaints made by the Bombay Association in their First Petition to Parlia-

ment, respecting the Administration of Civil Justice in the Bombay Presidency. In the opinion of your Committee, the Sudder Judges have completely failed in such attempts; for although it is true that they have pointed out some trifling errors and miscalculations in the statistical statements contained in your Committee's letter to Government, yet such errors and miscalculations do not affect the broad facts on which the Association's complaints were founded, and which exposed the expensive, dilatory, and inefficient nature of the administration of justice in the Company's Courts; and for this reason your Committee did not consider it expedient to prolong a controversy which had effected its purpose. It seems now admitted that the Company's Judicial Administration is radically bad, and indefensible; so much so, that the late President of the Board of Control felt himself compelled to give a solemn pledge before Parliament in 1853, that measures should be taken for its improvement or re-constitution. Your Committee do not regret having ceased the discussion; for the Commissioners, appointed in England by Her Majesty to report on the Judicial System of this country, have recently made their first Report, recommending the abolition of the present complicated and faulty system, and the substitution of a very simple code of procedure, which seems calculated to remedy the delay, costliness, and many other evils now complained of by the Natives of this country. It is to be hoped that this Report, which is to be submitted to Parliament very soon, will be adopted; in which case cheap and speedy justice will be brought home to

every man's door. Thus there is reason to think that the time is not far distant for realising the hopes adverted to in the 24th paragraph of our last Report.

5. Before leaving this subject, we think it right to mention, that with the view of procuring accurate information regarding the working of the Judicial system, especially with reference to the points of despatch and economy, your Committee addressed a letter to the Register of the Sudder Adawlut in April 1854, requesting the permission of the Judges for our Secretaries to have access to the records of the Court connected with the administration of public justice. This request was refused, and your Committee then appealed to the Bombay Government with the same object, but with no better success. It is much to be regretted that the records of the Company's High Court of Civil and Criminal Appeal should be withheld from public inspection, when such is required for legitimate purposes. The correspondence, which has taken place on this important subject with the Sudder Court and Government, is annexed to this Report, and forms Appendix C.

6. In their last Report, your Committee announced their having presented a Petition to the Legislative Council, praying that the Bill, then under consideration, for establishing Small Cause Courts in the Mofussil, should be passed into Law, with certain modifications proposed by your Committee, and calculated to remove objectionable provisions which appeared in the measure. Your Committee are happy to find, from a revised Draft or Bill settled in Committee of the whole Council, and re-published for general

information in June last, that many of the objections urged in our above petition have been considered valid by the Honorable Council. Your Committee have, however, recently been given to understand that the Legislative Council have, for the present, thought proper to keep the proposed measure in abeyance, owing chiefly to the immediate prospect of the adoption of the new Code of Procedure, framed by the Law Commission sitting in England, which Code, your Committee are gratified to learn, is so simple as to assimilate the procedure of all the Company's Courts to that of the Small Cause Courts established at the Presidency Towns under Act No. IX of 1850.

7. In July last a Draft Act appeared in the *Government Gazette*, intituled "A Bill to facilitate the acquisition of Land needed for public purposes in the Presidency of Bombay." Finding some provisions of the Bill open to objection, as being injurious to the interests of landowners residing in the Mofussil, your Committee memorialized the Honorable the Legislative Council of India, and suggested several modifications. Your Committee have since learnt that the Bill in question has been withdrawn, and that a less arbitrary measure is to be substituted for it.

8. Your Committee on the 31st July last, in a letter to the Bombay Government, suggested that all Bills promulgated from time to time by the Legislative Council, and affecting the interests of this Presidency, should be immediately published in the Vernacular languages, for public information ; and that the most extensive publicity should

be given to them, in order to enable the people of the particular districts affected to make objections or suggest improvements in the measure. Your Committee were led to bring this subject prominently to the notice of the Government, because, so long as the Bills are published only in the English language, according to the present custom, the great mass of the people, being unacquainted with that language, are kept in a state of almost total ignorance of the laws proposed for their government, and are wholly debarred from offering criticism or suggestions on enactments which may be calculated deeply to affect their interests. Your Committee also remonstrated against the practice of allowing several months to elapse without giving publicity, in the Vernacular languages, to Acts that have received the final sanction of the Legislature,—a delay which has the effect of keeping a large number of the Native Judicial Officers in ignorance of the laws which they are expected to administer. In reply, the Government informed your Committee, that orders should be issued for the publication of translations of all Drafts of Acts affecting Bombay immediately on their receipt from the Legislative Council. Though Government have not considered it expedient to take special measures to provide for the wide publicity of such Bills as might be intended to affect the interests of the inhabitants of the Presidency, yet they have consented to arrange for the distribution of Vernacular translations of such Bills among those Government Officers who are "in a position to afford useful information, and to make judicious suggestions" on them ; and Govern-

ment have also agreed to afford every facility "to the intelligent classes, who may take an interest in legislation, and who are distinct from Government employ, for obtaining a knowledge of intended laws." With this view, Government have declared that copies are to be forwarded for sale to every Collector, and it is to be explained, that all persons desirous of becoming purchasers are to apply to those officers. The thanks of the Bombay Association are due to Government for these concessions, so far as they go; but their value would, in your Committee's opinion, have been greatly enhanced, if Government had consented to arrange, as recommended by your Committee, to ensure the fullest publicity to all proposed Enactments that relate to this Presidency. Such a course is not, your Committee respectfully submit, calculated to produce the effect of provoking "feverish agitation, rather than inducing calm consideration, and of instigating unreasonable opposition to the labours of the Legislative Council," as apprehended by Government. It is difficult to see any reason for denying the propriety of affording every possible opportunity to a nation of watching legislation which deals with their interests, and of representing their wants and feelings with respect to proposed enactments, though they are not allowed a voice in passing them. The letter addressed to Government by your Committee on this important subject, together with the reply to it, is hereto annexed, in Appendix D.

9. In August 1854 your Committee, as stated in the 10th paragraph of their last Report, transmitted a Petition

to the Legislative Council, praying for a reduction of the Fees levied by the Small Cause Court at Bombay, and for their total remission in cases compromised before coming to trial. In September last your Committee received a reply, hereto annexed in Appendix E, from which it appears, we regret to say, that the Government of India have declined to accede to the prayer of our Memorial. The representation made by your Committee, though it had especial reference to this Presidency, was not referred to the Judges of the Small Cause Court, with a view to ascertain the accuracy of the statements therein contained, but the Supreme Government thought proper to consult the Judges of the Small Cause Courts at Calcutta and Madras only, who, as it appears, "are opposed to any reduction of the Institution Fee, on the grounds that the fees now levied do not meet the expenses of the Courts, and that such a reduction would only increase the facilities for litigation; and the Judges at Calcutta object to the return of Fees on compromised cases, even to the extent required by the present law." Whether Government were justified in refusing to comply with our request, on the grounds just referred to, your Committee leave it to the public to judge. The facts and arguments on which your Committee based their Memorial have neither been denied nor refuted.

10. In their last Report your Committee announced the appointment, by the Government of Madras, of a Commission to inquire into the existence of Torture, which, it was complained in Parliament, prevailed to a fearful

extent in that and other parts of the country. The Report of the Commission has been published by order of Government, and places beyond doubt the extensive prevalence of practices of different degrees of cruelty, which are resorted to for the several purposes of extorting confessions from supposed criminals, of exacting the payment of land revenue, and also, in many cases, of private illegal exactions of Native subordinates of Government on their own account. In this Presidency, though such abominable practices are seldom resorted to for the exaction of revenue dues, yet they are not uncommon among the Police in the Mofussil, several instances of which have been recently detected and punished.

11. In their last Report, your Committee had the pleasure of bringing to your notice an excellent suggestion made by the Honorable Mr. Kinnaird, in his place in Parliament, that the Governors of the "four Presidencies of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and Agra, and Officers at the head of Administration of the Principalities of Sind, Pegue, and the Punjaub, should be instructed, at the close of each year, to draw up a report of the progress which had been made in the Departments of Civil and Criminal Justice; the state of the Finances, and the condition of Commerce; the improvements in Police, in Roads, Bridges, and internal communications; and also in the Education of the people; so as to give a distinct view of the position and prospects of the respective Provinces." Your Committee are gratified in being able to announce that Mr. Kinnaird's recommendation has been recently adopted by the Government of India, with

the concurrence of the Honorable the Court of Directors, and that with this view it has been resolved by the Supreme Government "that each local Government, and the chief authority of each province administered under the direct control of the Government of India, shall be required to prepare annually, on an uniform plan, and with a view to publication, a compendious Report, showing the results of the year's administration of each department, in such a manner as to present distinctly all facts of importance, and likely to be interesting to general readers." Your Committee trusts that these Reports will be so framed as fully to serve the purposes for which they are intended, viz. (to use the language of the Government resolution) "to place within the reach of all public authorities, and persons interested in the administration of India, a most convenient epitome of the events of each period, and a means of ready reference to decisions and discussions on points of importance in the various branches of government,—will also enable the Court of Directors, without delay, and in reasonable compass, to set before the people of England a knowledge of what is really doing in India, and will, at the same time, not be without value to the local Governments and chiefs of administration, by stimulating their energies, and quickening their care not to appear to be behind in the course of public improvements."

12. In this First Petition to Parliament, the Bombay Association urged the Imperial Legislature to take into consideration the advisability of abolishing the East Company's College at Haileybury,—a place of education not of

the highest order, and inseparably connected with the system of patronage, abolished in a great measure by the India Bill of 1853. Your Committee are happy to say that the College is shortly to be abolished, together with the objectionable system of nomination to the Company's Civil Service.

13. In November 1854, a Committee of very distinguished persons was appointed by the President of the Board of Control to frame Rules for regulating the admission into the East India Company's Covenanted Civil Service, thrown open to public competition by Acts XVI. and XVII. Vic. Cap. 95; and on the strength of a Report from the Committee, which displayed great ability and care, a system of examination has been recently established for the selection of candidates for the Service. The experiment of awarding appointments to the Civil Service of this country to those who have distinguished themselves in an open examination upon all the branches of a modern liberal education, has now, your Committee are gratified to learn, been tried for the first time in England, with every prospect of success, and, we trust, will be attended with much benefit to the State. Your Committee venture to hope that the time is not far distant when Government will consider it expedient to extend the benefit of the experiment to the Natives of this country, by establishing a similar system of examination in India, so as to enable our countrymen to avail themselves of the opening professedly held out to all the subjects of the British Crown, and become candidates, on equal terms with Englishmen, for the higher appointments in the Civil administration of this country. Your

Committee are of opinion that the system of confining the examination to England is very unjust towards the Natives of this country, and will operate to their almost total exclusion. It is only in very few cases that a Native youth has the means of travelling to so distant a country as England, and it would be seldom that his parents, even if they could afford the expense, could send their son to compete in an examination where his success must always be a matter of uncertainty. To insure success, it would probably be thought necessary to procure his education in England; but the tender age at which, in that case, he would have to be sent away from India, the long consequent separation from his parents and countrymen, the danger of his losing all regard for his family and religion while living among strangers and Christians, the chance of his morals suffering from the temptations of a foreign and luxurious country, to say nothing of the great expense of his maintenance and education,—these form altogether a barrier that seems almost insuperable. Practically, the Native youth is excluded by the new system from all reasonable hope of admission into the Covenanted Service, and thus the result of a measure intended to be liberal is to perpetuate the very injustice against which the Natives of India lately complained to Parliament, viz. that all the superior offices in the public service of this country are conferred on Europeans, and the Natives of India are confined to those inferior posts which, from their very nature, and the low scale of remuneration attached to them, Englishmen will not accept.

14. Your Committee are glad to find the injustice of the new system has already attracted the attention of several influential Members of Parliament, who have, in the most laudable and disinterested manner, come forward to advocate the claims of the people of this country. Your Committee have annexed in Appendix F the excellent speeches made in the House of Lords by the Right Honorable Lord Monteagle, the Earl of Albemarle, and Lord Wynford, on the 5th of March 1855, when a very interesting debate took place on the important subject just alluded to. Your Committee hope this question will again be brought prominently to the notice of Parliament at the earliest favourable opportunity.

15. The natural capacity of Native youths to stand the test of examination in science is well demonstrated by the success of Dr. Chuckerbutty, a native of Bengal, who, in 1854, travelled to England, and succeeded in competing with Englishmen in their own country, and in their own language, for a Covenanted appointment in the Company's Medical Service. He came out second in the list of successful candidates, thereby demonstrating that the Natives of India have no natural disqualification for offices in which high scientific attainments are requisite; and it cannot be contended that less powers of mind are required for the Medical profession than for diplomacy or civil administration. Your Committee were happy to learn that Mr. Rustomjee Byramjee, a Graduate of the Grant Medical College of this place, in emulation of Dr. Chuckerbutty, lately determined to proceed to England, for the

purpose of finishing his Medical studies, and with the intention of offering himself as a candidate for the situation of Assistant Surgeon in the Company's Covenanted Service. On his departure for England, the Members of the Bombay Association, together with several other Native gentlemen, presented him with an address, expressive of their admiration for the enterprising spirit which he, at a great personal sacrifice, had displayed, in order to secure a prize hitherto beyond the reach of the Natives. He carries with him your Committee's best wishes for his success, and that he may attain the distinction which he seeks, of being the first Native of this Presidency to obtain a Covenanted appointment.

16. Your Committee ventured to express a hope in their last Report that some of our countrymen would be induced to visit England, believing that such visits would produce a favourable impression on the minds of the people of that country, and tend to remove some of those barriers which at present prevent them from feeling an active sympathy for us. Your Committee are now glad to have to announce the departure of Professor Dadabhoy Nowrojee and Messrs. Muncherjee Hormusjee Camajee and Cursetjee Rustomjee Camajee, who proceeded to England in June last, on a perfectly new and highly important enterprise, viz. opening direct communication with British Merchants and Manufacturers, by the establishment of a Native Mercantile Firm in England. Your Committee take a very warm interest in the success of this undertaking, the first of the kind ever attempted by the Natives of India, calculated as

it is to promote directly some of the objects which the Bombay Association has most at heart. Two of these gentlemen, Messrs. Muncherjee and Dadabhoy, were elected Members of your Committee about the end of the year 1854, and Mr. Cursetjee has been a member of the Association ever since the formation of our Society. On their departure from Bombay, your Committee appointed these gentlemen Corresponding Members of the Association.

17. There being now a great probability of peace being speedily restored in Europe, your Committee have resolved to embrace the earliest opportunity of memorializing the Imperial Parliament in favour of such reforms and measures as, in their opinion, are calculated to promote the welfare and good government of this country.

18. Your Committee have to deplore the loss of Mr. John Chapman, who fell a victim to cholera in September 1854. He acted as one of the Honorary Agents of the Bombay Association in England from its formation, and discharged the duties entrusted to him with zeal and attention.

19. Your Committee have also to announce with deep regret the death of John Sullivan, Esq., and Joseph Hume, Esq., M. P., liberal-minded gentlemen, who advocated the rights of the Natives of this country with great ability and disinterested zeal, in such a manner as to earn the thanks of the Association on behalf of their countrymen, who have now lost two of their best friends and well wishers.

20. Your Committee were sorry at losing the services

of three of their colleagues, by the death of Mr. Bapoo Jugonnath Joshee, and the retirement of Messrs. Dadabhoy Nowrojee and Muncherjee Hormusjee Camajee, who have proceeded to England, as before mentioned. Your Committee have filled up two of the vacancies thus caused, by the appointment of Messrs. Venayekrow Gungadhur Shastree and Limjee Maneckjee.

21. Your Committee are gratified to report that several influential Native gentlemen of Poona have joined the Association as members and subscribers.

22. Your Committee have made arrangements for procuring trustworthy information from the interior of this Presidency as to the state of the country and its inhabitants, and the working of the Civil and Judicial Administration. The collection of such information is a difficult and delicate task, which requires great industry, tact, and integrity. Of the value of such information there can be no question; and your Committee trust that they will be able to add stores of facts, hitherto concealed, to the present public knowledge.

23. In conclusion, your Committee have to apologize for the delay that has taken place in presenting their Report, which became due so far back as September last. Not being in a position to secure the services of a paid Secretary, who might devote his undivided time and sole attention to the conduct of the business of the Association, your Committee had no other alternative than to entrust the management of their affairs to Honorary Secretaries,

who can, at most, devote their leisure hours to the task confided to them. Owing to this circumstance, and to your Committee and the Secretaries having latterly been engaged in preparing and transmitting several important representations to Government, including a very long Memorial on the subject of the construction of Public Works in this Presidency, your Committee found it impossible to draw up and present their Report earlier than now.

24. Your Committee have, to the best of their judgment and ability, endeavoured to discharge the duties entrusted to them. They have received every possible assistance and co-operation from their Honorary Secretaries, who are deservedly entitled to their best thanks. Having completed the term of three years, for which they were originally appointed in 1852, your Committee, as well as the Secretaries, beg to resign the trust into your hands; you will therefore be pleased to make a new triennial election of the Office-bearers and Members of the General Committee of Management, and to confide the future conduct of the affairs of the Bombay Association to persons of your own choice, as enjoined by the 16th Rule of the Society.

25. Your Committee beg to lay before you an account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Bombay Association during the third year, ending 31st August 1855. On the 1st of September 1854 the Cash Balance amounted to Rs. 2,130-14-0. During the year the Receipts on account of donations, subscriptions, and interest have amounted to

Rs. 2,330, and the Disbursements to Rs. 4,081-10-7, leaving a balance of Rs. 0-7-2 in the hands of the Secretaries, and Rs. 378-12-3 with the Treasurers, the Commercial Bank of India. The following is a Summary of the Disbursements :—

Amount paid for Newspapers and Overland Summaries ..... Rs.	507	0	0
Amount paid for Advertising, Postages, Overland Charges, Stationery, and Dead Stock	531	4	2
Amount paid for purchasing Books and Pamphlets, and for Book-binding	210	15	2
Amount of charges for printing the Minutes of Proceedings of the Second Annual Meeting, and Report of the Bombay Association, in English, Goozerathee, and Murathee, and for translating the same into the Vernacular languages.	722	4	0
Amount paid for Office Establishment ..	984	10	8
Amount paid for a Bill of Exchange for £100 remitted to Mrs. John Chapman, as a gift to the family of the late Mr. J. Chapman, in token of his services as one of the Honorary Agents of the Association in London	955	3	7
Miscellaneous Charges	170	5	0
Rupees	4,081	10	7

The Funds belonging to the Association on the 1st September 1855 are as under :—

Amount invested in the Government Four per Cent. Loan of 1842-43....Rs.	12,000	0	0
Amount deposited with the Treasurers, the Commercial Bank of India.....	378	12	3
Amount of Cash Balance in the hands of the Secretaries.....	0	7	2
Total....Rupees	12,379	3	5

JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT,
President.

Bombay Association Office,
7th April 1856.

APPENDIX A.

PETITION FROM THE MEMBERS OF THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION, AND OTHER NATIVE INHABITANTS OF BOMBAY, TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL, REGARDING THE POLICE MAGISTRACY.

To H. L. Anderson, Esq.,
Secretary to Government, Judicial Department,
Bombay.

Sir,

We have been directed by the Managing Committee of the Bombay Association to forward to you the accompanying Petition, addressed to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, by the Members of the Association and other Native inhabitants of this place.

2. The Committee will feel obliged by your submitting the document to His Lordship in Council at the earliest opportunity.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servants,
Nowrozjee Furdoonjee,
Venayekrow Jugonnathjee,
Secretaries, Bombay Association.

Bombay Association Office,
12*th October* 1854.

To the Right Honorable
LORD ELPHINSTONE, G.C.H.,
Governor and President in Council, Bombay.

The Petition of the undersigned Members of the Bombay Association and other Native Inhabitants of Bombay,

Sheweth,

That your Petitioners are inhabitants of the Island of Bombay, most of them possessed of considerable property, and all deeply interested in the efficiency of those Departments of Government which are charged with the preservation of order, the protection of life and property, and the vindication of the Law. That the population of this Island has recently increased at a very rapid rate; at the last Census it was estimated to have risen to above half a million of souls; but there is reason to fear that crime and disorder have also increased in a like ratio.

2. That when the Magisterial arrangements for the Town and Island of Bombay were originally made, there were scarcely any English Lawyers resident at the Presidency, and very few Europeans not belonging to the Honorable Company's Service; in consequence of which the Chief Magistracy of Police almost necessarily devolved on a Civilian. Nevertheless, prior to the year 1817 there were at least eight Chief Magistrates unconnected with the Civil Service, and the Junior and Third Magistracies have, scarcely at any time, been held by Covenanted Servants of the Honorable Company.

3. That it is for the most part English Law that is administered by the Magistrates of Police, subject to Her Majesty's Supreme Court. It would obviously, therefore, be desirable to appoint gentlemen to that office who have previously acquired some knowledge of that Law in a regular course of professional study. That the Magistrates appointed under the present system from the Civil Service (if they are acquainted with any Jurisprudence at all) do not know any thing more than the Company's Regulations, and perhaps a little Native Law. That the evils of such a system, though always manifest, have of late

been very severely felt from the alteration made in the constitution of the Court of Petty Sessions, by which the Bench of Magistrates has been deprived of the valuable assistance of an English Barrister as their Assessor, who was always at hand to give advice in cases of difficulty. At present, therefore, the Court does not contain a single person regularly educated in English Law, or possessed of any judicial training whatever. Consequently, when any legal question arises, it has to be referred to the Law Officers of the Government, to the great delay and embarrassment of all persons concerned.

4. That owing to the system of the frequent promotions and transfers which prevails in the Covenanted Civil Service, the Senior Magistrate's tenure of office is usually very short; and he is generally removed from the Bench just at the time he has acquired a certain amount of experience. That on this ground, as your Petitioners have been given to understand, one of the Judges of Her Majesty's Supreme Court, the late Sir Herbert Compton, recommended to Government some years ago to confer the situation in question on a person unconnected with the Covenanted Service.

5. Your Petitioners observe with great gratification that the authorities in England have expressed an anxiety (which is no doubt sincere) to improve the Judicial Administration of India, and, as far as possible, redress every well-founded Native grievance on this head. That the approaching vacancy in the situation of Senior Magistrate of Police affords an opportunity of filling that most important office with a person practically trained in the Laws he is required to administer. Such an appointment would at once remove a want of confidence in the Magisterial administration of Justice in Bombay, which it must be confessed has been always felt by the Natives, but especially since the abolition of the office of Assessor to the Court of Petty Sessions, against which your Petitioners vainly remonstrated to the Supreme Government.

6. Your Petitioners beg respectfully to bring to the notice of your Honorable Board the fact that two of the present Police Magistrates at Calcutta are Barristers of experience. On the

authority of this precedent, your Petitioners confidently solicit your Honorable Board to make a similar provision for the benefit of this large community.

7. Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable Board will be pleased, henceforward, to fill one or more seats on the Magisterial Bench with men acquainted with English Law and accustomed to the appreciation of evidence; and to give the Senior Magistracy invariably to a Barrister of ability and experience.

8. That your Petitioners avail themselves of this opportunity to request your Honorable Board further to follow the example set by the Most Noble the Governor General of India in appointing a Native gentleman to the Magisterial Bench at Calcutta, and to fill the post of Junior Magistrate of Police at Bombay with some properly qualified Native, whose knowledge of the character and manners and customs of the Native inhabitants of this place would be of great use in the Criminal Judicature of the Island.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

(Signatures.)

Bombay Association Office,
6th October 1854.

APPENDIX B.

MEMORIAL FROM THE MEMBERS OF THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION, AND THE INHABITANTS OF BOMBAY, TANNA, AND CALLIAN, TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, REGARDING THE PROJECTED RAILWAY LINE FROM BOMBAY TO KHANDEISH *VIA* THULL GHAUT.

To the Most Noble the
MARQUIS of DALHOUSIE, K.T.,
Governor General of India in Council, Calcutta.

The Memorial of the Members of the Bombay Association, and other Native Inhabitants of Bombay, Tanna, and Callian,

Showeth,

We, the undersigned Members of the Bombay Association, and Native inhabitants of Bombay, Tanna, and Callian, humbly beg to memorialize your Lordship in Council upon the subject of the new lines of Railway about to be constructed in the Presidency of Bombay, and more particularly with reference to the Railway from Bombay to Khandeish and Berar, to the establishment of which we have for some time looked forward with lively interest and confident expectation.

2. In humbly representing to your Lordship in Council our sentiments regarding these great public works, we beg respectfully to express our deep sense of the boon which has been granted to ourselves and our fellow countrymen, by the introduction of a system of communications fraught with so many benefits to all classes of the community, rendering unparalleled facilities for the transaction of business, and conferring upon us such extensive accommodation for social and useful purposes. From our

short experience of its operations, we feel quite at a loss fully to appreciate all its many advantages; we, however, have witnessed enough of its capabilities, as manifested upon the Experimental Line in this Presidency during the last year and a half, to recognize the expediency and great importance of extending it with all possible despatch to such limits as will admit of some of the vast resources of our native country being profitably opened out. We have observed with the greatest satisfaction your Lordship's firm determination to attain this desirable object as speedily as possible, and have learnt with unfeigned gratitude that the immediate construction of Railways from Bombay to Broach and to Ahmedabad have been finally resolved upon. We are thereby emboldened to submit to the consideration of your Lordship in Council our humble opinion, that of all the Railways that have been contemplated in this Presidency, the line from Bombay to Khandeish and Oomrawuttee, the principal depôt of the Cotton trade, is the one most urgently needed, and would prove the most conducive to the early and rapid improvement of our commerce.

3. Since it was evident, from the perusal of your Lordship's Minute of the 23rd April 1853, that it was your Lordship's wise intention to encourage and promote the construction of that important Railway, we have taken a watchful interest in all the proceedings connected with it, and have attentively studied the public merits of the two respective lines which have been already designed between Bombay and Khandeish, and if we have correctly informed ourselves, the two routes which have been selected for it are as follows :—The one pursuing very closely the direction of the Bombay and Agra Road from Shahpoor, to which the Railway has been already very nearly completed, ascending the Thull Ghaut, crossing the Midan of the Godavery, thence traversing Khandeish to the Eastern side of that Province, and extending by a direct route to Oomrawuttee. The other, proceeding from Bombay along the coast of the Northern Konkan to Surat, and from that city ascending the valley of the River Taptee through the middle of Khandeish to a convergent point upon the former line.

4. In comparing these routes, we would take the liberty of bringing to the notice of your Lordship in Council those advantages which are most desired by Native interests, not only in Bombay, but in the districts to be affected by a Railway in the direction of Khandeish. We should rejoice at being able to avoid the delays and risks of that part of the present Agra road between Colsette Bunder and the Thull Ghaut, and to have a quick and cheap communication at all seasons of the year opened between Bombay and the fertile and extensive valley of the River Godavery. It would also be an inestimable benefit to such of us as belong to the Hindoo community, to be provided with a convenient and economical access to Nassick and Trimbuck, the site of our most sacred Temples on this side of India. We should likewise derive immense good from an increase of trade both in Exports and Imports with the rich Province of Khandeish, and we are convinced, that the construction of a cheap and convenient line of Railway from Bombay to the Cotton districts would be attended, not only with a very great increase in the commerce of that article of produce, but would add largely to the transactions in Salt, European Goods, Opium, Seeds, and Grain, and a variety of other commodities. It will not, we gladly believe, escape the observation of your Lordship in Council, that to shorten the distance, and by that means cheapen the conveyance of all kinds of produce from the interior of the country to this—the metropolitan market, as well as the chief place of Export—must be an object of the greatest consequence in all branches of trade, and that more particularly with reference to articles for exportation, every economy that can be effected in the cost of their carriage within the limits of the Indian territory, would enable our Merchants not only to compete upon more favorable terms in the foreign markets to which their goods are consigned, but would enable them to augment their supplies; and we would respectfully point to the fact, that in the English markets, Indian exports of Cotton are so unfavorably situated as regards competition with American, that an amount of economy in the conveyance from the district of Berar, which

might otherwise have been immaterial, would have considerable effect upon that important trade ; and we are the more desirous of obtaining the facilities of a Railway to the fullest extent for the commerce between Bombay and Khandeish, because of the peculiar disadvantages with which our Merchants have annually to contend during the long prevalence of the Monsoon.

5. The direct line of Railway by the Thull Ghaut to Khandeish appears to us to provide for the attainment of these objects in a more complete, expeditious, and economical manner than that line which has been projected by Surat and the Taptee valley. In the first place, the local accommodation which it would be capable of affording, would be of much greater public usefulness than that by the Surat and Taptee Line, because it would conveniently meet all those requirements which we have specified, while the other line is not calculated to do so. By its more direct route the Thull Ghaut Line would, we learn, effect a saving of 131 miles in the Railway distance between Bombay and Khandeish, and would also reduce the cost of conveying a ton of goods between those limits by the sum of Rupees 8. Moreover, there is already a cheap water conveyance between Bombay and Surat, so that that portion of the proposed circuitous route to Khandeish would be of much less service to us than the construction of a corresponding length of Railway in the direct course between Bombay and Khandeish.

6. For these important reasons we would humbly petition your Lordship in Council to sanction, as soon as it may be deemed expedient, the construction of the direct Thull Ghaut Line to Oomrawuttee, for we are assured that, without reference to any other considerations, the general accommodation, the social benefits, and the advantages to the commerce of Bombay which that line of communication would afford, pre-eminently recommend it as one of the most useful public works that could be undertaken in this Presidency.

And your Memorialists, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

(Signatures.)

Bombay, 1*st January* 1855.

APPENDIX C.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE MANAGING COMMITTEE OF THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION, THE JUDGES OF THE SUDDER DEWANEE ADAWLUT, AND THE GOVERNMENT, REGARDING ACCESS TO THE PUBLIC JUDICIAL RECORDS OF THE SUDDER ADAWLUT.

No. 23 of 1854.

To M. A. COXON, ESQUIRE,
Acting Registrar of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut,
Bombay.

SIR,

By the desire of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Association, we have the honour to request that the Judges of the Sudder Adawlut will be pleased to allow us to have access to the Files, Registers, and Records of Cases appealed to and decided by the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut, for the five years ending 31st December 1853. The Committee are led to make this application by their desire to obtain accurate statistical information respecting the working of the Judicial system, especially with reference to the degree of despatch and economy, which it is capable of, as at present administered.

2. The Managing Committee of the Bombay Association are desirous of procuring accurate information on the subject just alluded to, with a view to make use of it in a memorial which they intend to address to the Most Noble the Governor General of India, praying for the reduction of Stamp Duties, and the establishment of Courts of Requests and Small Causes Courts in all the principal Towns in this Presidency.

3. The Committee trust that the Judges of the Sudder Adawlut, considering the Records in question are not of a private

nature, but connected with the administration of public justice, will think it expedient to comply with their request.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,

(Signed) NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE,

„ VENAYEKROW JUGONNATHJEE,

Secretaries, Bombay Association.

Bombay Association Office, 22nd April 1854.

No. 1018 of 1854.

Bombay Sudder Dewanee Adawlut, 2nd May 1854.

To the SECRETARIES TO THE MANAGING COMMITTEE OF THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION.

SIRS,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 23, dated 22nd ultimo, requesting the Judges (for the object you mention) to allow you access to the Files, Registers, and Records of Cases appealed to and decided by the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut, for the five years ending 31st December 1853; and, in reply, I am desired to inform you, that there is no purpose for which the Judges can place the Records of the Court at the disposal of the Association, as requested by you.

I have the honour to be,

Sirs,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) M. A. COXON,

Acting Registrar.

No. 25 of 1854.

To H. L. ANDERSON, ESQUIRE,

Secretary to Government, Judicial Department,

Bombay.

SIR,

We have been directed by the Managing Committee of the Bombay Association to transmit the accompanying correspondence

with the Registrar of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut for the purpose of being submitted to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, with the Committee's respectful request that if there be no objection, Government will have the goodness to instruct the Judges of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut to allow us to have access to the Files, Registers, and Records of Cases alluded to in our letter to the Registrar of the Sudder Adawlut, for the purpose therein mentioned, the Judges of that high tribunal having refused such access to the public judicial records of their Court.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,

(Signed) NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE,

„ VENAYEKROW JUGONNATHJEE,

Secretaries to the Managing Committee of the Bombay Association.

Bombay Association Office, 9th May 1854.

No. 1461 of 1855.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

To the SECRETARIES TO THE MANAGING COMMITTEE OF THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION.

GENTLEMEN,

I am now directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to reply to your letter of the 9th of May last, requesting, for the object you mention, on behalf of the Bombay Association, to be allowed to have access to certain public Records of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut.

2. In reply I am directed to observe, that the practice obtaining in the Sudder Court, in regard to the inspection of Records and the furnishing of Copies of Proceedings, does not materially differ from that prevailing in Her Majesty's Supreme Court.

3. Where, however, it does vary, the difference is in favour of the public, inasmuch as the parties are permitted on application to make copies of papers for their own use, and any person, not being a party, may, on cause shown to the satisfaction of the Court, obtain a copy of a paper in any suit.

4. The exception, under the Regulation, is to the Court's Minute Book, copies of which cannot under the Law be obtained by right; but as the Minutes of the Judges in all criminal cases, and in civil cases of importance, are printed and published, the parties, and the public, may be considered as having free access to them, and it does not appear necessary to alter the present system, which being founded on Law, cannot be modified without special enactment to that effect.

5. There is one marked difference between the constitution of Her Majesty's Supreme Court and that of the Sudder Adawlut, in that the latter is *specifically a Court of Record*, while the records of the former are only the Pleadings, the Judgment, and the Award of Execution; all of which, in the Sudder Court, are available to the public, as above shown, in the manner prescribed by Law.

6. I am accordingly directed to express the hope of Government, that the access which is allowed to the records of the Sudder Adawlut, and which appears to be greater than that which obtains in Her Majesty's Supreme Court, will afford the Members of the Bombay Association all the information which they may require.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) H. L. Anderson,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 5th April 1855.

APPENDIX D.

LETTER TO THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT FROM THE MANAGING COMMITTEE OF THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION, REGARDING THE PUBLICATION OF VERNACULAR TRANSLATIONS OF ENACTMENTS AFFECTING THIS PRESIDENCY AND GIVING THEM THE MOST EXTENSIVE PUBLICITY.

To H. L. ANDERSON, Esquire,
Secretary to Government, Judicial Department,
Bombay.

SIR,

We have been directed by the Managing Committee of the Bombay Association to request you to introduce, to the notice of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, the following remarks on a very important subject.

2. It seems to be a settled principle, that all Bills or Drafts of Acts under consideration by the Legislative Council at Calcutta, should, before they become Law, be promulgated for general information. But in practice this principle is very inadequately observed. These Bills are, at present, published in the *Government Gazette* in the English language only, which is notoriously not understood by ninety-nine out of a hundred of the Natives. Thus our countrymen remain almost universally ignorant of the Laws by which it is proposed to govern them, and are consequently deprived of the opportunity of offering information, criticism, or suggestions to the Legislative Council on Bills, however deeply these may be calculated to affect Native interests. To be of any effectual service to the cause of sound legislation, Draft Acts should be published without the least delay in all the vernacular languages of the districts to which their operation will extend. The present practice gives rise to serious complaints on the part of the inhabitants of the

Mofussil, and is calculated to degrade them as subjects of the British Empire. It is submitted with great respect, that though the people of this country have as yet no voice in the Legislature, there is no reason, or rather the most glaring injustice, in maintaining a practice which deprives them of the effectual enjoyment of their only right—namely that of petition and remonstrance.

3. Again, when a Bill becomes Law, it is supposed to be immediately promulgated for the information of those who are to be bound by it. But the fact is, that translations of Acts in the vernacular have hitherto been seldom published in the *Government Gazette* till many months or even a year or two after their ratification. Thus, in the last number but one of the *Government Gazette* appeared for the first time a Muratha translation of an Act passed in August last year. This occasions grave and inevitable evils. Native Judges of the Company's Courts, who are for the most part unacquainted with English, are put in the anomalous position of being bound to shape their decisions according to Acts of the Legislature with which they have no means of making themselves acquainted.

4. The Managing Committee of the Bombay Association are respectfully of opinion, not only that vernacular translations of all Bills introduced in the Legislative Council should be published in the *Government Gazette* at the same time with the English originals, or with the least possible delay, but that in the case of such Bills as relate to, and are intended to affect, the interests of the Native inhabitants of the country, special measures should be taken to ensure them a wide publicity. With the view of promoting this object, the Committee beg to suggest to Government the advisability of circulating translations of Bills as soon as they appear in the *Government Gazette*, among all Collectors and Magistrates and their Assistants, all Judges, both European and Native, Mamlutdars and other Government officers in each Zilla, with instructions to have them publicly read at the Cutcherries, Adawluts, Thannas, Mahals, and other stations and public places, and proclaimed in all the districts throughout the Presidency. Besides the other and more obvious advantages of

thus giving extended publicity to proposed Laws, it might be the means of gradually diffusing some measure of Political education among the Natives of the country.

5. We have been directed to solicit you to submit these remarks to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, with the Committee's request that Government will be pleased to make such provision for remedying the evils complained of as may appear effectual. With a grateful recollection of the language of Government in their letter to our address of the 10th January 1854 (No. 96, Judicial Department) when they expressed their readiness to give their "most careful attention to all suggestions tending to advance the interests of the people," the Committee have been emboldened to press the important subject of this communication on the attention of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

We have honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,

(Signed) NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE,

" VENAYEKROW JUGONNATHJEE,

Secretaries to the Bombay Association.

Bombay, 31*st July* 1855.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT TO THE FOREGOING LETTER.

No. 3578 of 1855.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

To the SECRETARIES TO THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION.

GENTLEMEN,

I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, suggesting the expediency of giving extended publicity to all Bills or Drafts of Acts under consideration by the Legislative Council of India.

2. In reply I am directed to acquaint you, that orders will be issued for the translation of all Drafts of Acts affecting

Bombay, immediately on their receipt from the Legislative Council.

3. These translations will be distributed among all such officers, European and Native, as the Government may consider to be in a position to afford useful information, and to make judicious suggestions on the subject of the proposed Acts; but his Lordship in Council cannot acquiesce in the propriety of the course suggested by the Association of reading out in Cutcherries, Adawluts, Thannas, Mahals, and other stations, &c., or of proclaiming in public places throughout the Presidency the translations of the Drafts.

4. The Bombay Association not being intimately acquainted with the population of the Mofussil, probably overrates its intelligence and thirst for political knowledge. Discussion by the experienced and well-informed, the Government considers, should be carefully sought, but to invite speculations by beat of drum will probably provoke feverish agitation rather than induce calm consideration. The Legislative Council might justly assert that this Government had invited opposition to its labours by such a course, and the Right Honorable the Governor in Council does not think that the Bombay Association could find a precedent for the policy suggested, in the history of any nation in any age.

5. Every facility will, at the same time, be afforded to the intelligent classes who may take an interest in legislation, and who are distinct from the Government employés, for obtaining a knowledge of intended Laws. Copies will be forwarded for sale to every Collector, and it will be explained that individuals desirous of becoming purchasers should apply to those officers.

6. Should it hereafter appear that the time at present allowed is not sufficient to answer the possibility of translations of Draft Acts being made and circulated, the Legislative Council will be requested to extend the period.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) H. L. ANDERSON,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 11th August 1855.

APPENDIX E.

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TO THE PETITION OF THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION FOR A REDUCTION AND REMISSION OF THE FEES LEVIED BY THE SMALL CAUSE COURT ON THE INSTITUTION OF SUITS.

No. 3871 OF 1855.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

To the SECRETARIES TO THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION.

GENTLEMEN,

I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to transmit, for your information, copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, dated the 10th ultimo, No. 1012, in reply to the Memorial which accompanied your letter of the 26th August 1854, No. 31, from the Native inhabitants, praying that the Institution Fee in the Small Cause Court might be reduced, and that it might be returned in full in compromised cases.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) H. L. ANDERSON,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 5th September 1855.

HOME DEPARTMENT, JUDICIAL, No. 1012.

From CECIL BEADON, Esquire,
Secretary to the Government of India,
To W. HART, Esquire,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 268, dated the 4th April last, forwarding a Memorial from the

Members of the Bombay Association and other Native inhabitants, praying that the Institution Fee in the Small Cause Court might be reduced, and that it might be returned in full in compromised cases.

2. Before coming to a decision on the subject of the Memorial, the Honorable the President in Council deemed it expedient to consult the Judges of the Small Cause Courts at Calcutta and Madras, who, I am directed to state, are opposed to any reduction of the Institution Fee, on the grounds that the fees now levied do not meet the expenses of the Courts, and that such a reduction would only increase the facilities for litigation, and the Judges at Calcutta object to the return of fees on compromise even to the extent required by the present law.

3. With the above opinions before him, and with reference to the fact that the Bombay Court does not pay all its actual charges, His Honour in Council is unable to comply with the prayer of the Memorialists, and you are required under the orders of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, to inform them accordingly.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CECIL BEADON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Fort William, the 10*th August* 1855.

(True copy)
(Signed) H. L. ANDERSON,
Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX F.

SPEECHES DELIVERED IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS, ON THE 5TH MARCH, 1855, BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE EARL OF MONTEAGLE, THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE, AND LORD WYNFORD, ON THE SUBJECT OF THE EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR APPOINTMENTS IN THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S COVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE.

Lord MONTEAGLE rose to call the attention of their Lordships to two important papers which had been laid before them, relating to the government of India. Parliament, he said, had recently passed an Act re-constituting the system of government in India; but experience showed that the mode in which laws were carried out by those who had to administer them often differed from the intention of their framers. He could cite various examples in illustration of this proposition. The Act of 1813, renewing the Charter of the East India Company, contained many enactments of great importance, which, however, were practically set aside as soon as they were passed. By that measure a distinct sum was directed to be applied annually for the purposes of Education, but the matter was entirely neglected by the East India Company, and the omission was not corrected, or even discovered until many years afterwards, when it was detected by a body of Commissioners who were appointed to consider the question. Again, the Charter Act of 1833 comprised a clause abolishing all distinction of caste, colour, or birth, and giving an equal right to appointment to all offices to all subjects born in India. This provision, likewise, had not been faithfully carried out. The same Act prescribed a special mode of admitting, into the Indian Civil Service, through the education given at Haileybury, persons recommended, it was true, by Directors of the Company, but only upon their proving their competency by submitting to competition with other persons similarly recommended. That

provision was in like manner set aside by the East India Company. These instances established the importance of Parliament inquiring from time to time whether the laws which it passed were properly obeyed by those who were charged with their administration in a distant country, and who were not always under the eye or subject to the control of the Government. Now, the first paper that he held in his hand was the Minute of the 15th of July 1854, which was passed for the purpose of providing a general system of Education for India. He did not complain of the delay which had elapsed between the date of that Minute and the passing of the Act of 1853 for the government of India, because, no doubt, it had been necessary to communicate on the subject with the authorities in India, whose concurrence had doubtless been obtained to this Minute. A more important document, or one more honourable to the individual who framed it, than this Minute, was never brought under the notice of Parliament, because it left no part of the question of Education in India untouched, and it dealt with every branch of it judiciously and satisfactorily. This document was of the utmost importance as finally and absolutely disposing of a question which had been, in some quarters, a matter of considerable doubt—whether the Education of the people of India was a task which England ought to charge herself with, or whether, on the contrary, it was to be viewed as an undertaking full of danger and peril. His opinion on the point entirely coincided with that of his noble friend Lord Glenelg, who, on one occasion, when the subject was under discussion, declared that, if the dominion of this country over India was to be maintained by keeping the people in a state of ignorance and debasement, the sooner it was abandoned the better for all parties. The question, however, was now entirely set at rest by this scheme of Sir Charles Wood, by which it was proposed to establish systems of village, collegiate, and university education. Many persons had entered the Committee, which sat two years ago, with an impression that the Government of India and the Educational authorities should be made instrumental in

spreading the Christian religion among the Natives, but all had left the Committee, he believed, with the confirmed impression that such a connexion would be detrimental to the interests of religion. No point, indeed, was better established than that the propagation of the Christian faith should be left to the efforts of the Missionary bodies, and entirely unconnected with and independent of the Government. With respect to the first paper on which he had been commenting, all he had to move was, that all the correspondence which had taken place in reference to it, either anterior or subsequent to its publication, should be laid on the table, if it were not inconvenient for the public service, in order that it might be seen in what manner the Minute of Sir Charles Wood had been received in India. In the second paper to which he should refer, though there was much to admire, there was also much from which he must withhold his assent. Their Lordships would remember that, by the bill of the session before last, the system of nomination by the Directors of the East India Company to the Civil Service was abolished, and an open examination substituted in its stead. At present, this examination was for admission to Haileybury College, where a special education was provided for the Civil Service; but now it appeared by this paper that it was proposed to put an end to the College of Haileybury, and to admit the candidates who passed the examination into the Civil Service directly, without passing through any such place of education. This, he thought, was a doubtful matter. By the bill of last session the Board of Control was called on to frame rules under which candidates were to be admitted to the Civil Service, and the Board had in consequence appointed a Commission, on which were names entitled to the greatest deference and calculated to carry with them the strongest weight, to collect information and to advise them on this point. He confessed that he expressed any difference of opinion from them with great distrust, but he considered this paper, with respect to the open competition for the Indian Civil Service, to be liable to considerable objections, and contrary, he trusted, to the intentions of the Commissioners. By

the Act of Parliament it was declared that no Native of India or any natural-born subject of Her Majesty should, by reason of his birth, be disabled from holding any office, place, or employment under the India Company; and he maintained that in reference to the privilege thus conferred, the distinction between the Covenanted and Uncovenanted services no longer existed. Now, he thought he should be able to show their Lordships that the course of examination was so framed—he would not say, so intended—as to exclude the Native of India and admit the European. The proficiency of the candidate under examination was to be noted by marks, the total number of which was 6,875; but 2,625 of these marks were for Greek, Latin, French, German, and Italian. He certainly did not think that the natives of England and the natives of India would stand upon an equal footing in such an examination; and to call upon the latter to enter into competition with the former in respect to those languages was absurd, and not consistent with fair play. He had no doubt that under this course of examination the Natives of India would be excluded. It might be said that there were two subjects of examination in respect to which the Natives of India would have an advantage over Europeans—namely, Sanscrit and Arabic. More than doubts, however, had been expressed by some of the most learned men whether any great advantage was to be derived from the study of those languages. The knowledge of the vernacular languages was of importance; but the other two languages, though useful to Scholars, were utterly useless for the purposes of the political administration of the Indian empire. But presuming them to be important, there was an unfairness in the plan laid down, inasmuch that, while in the course of examination 2,625 marks of honour were given for proficiency in the Greek, Latin, French, German, and Italian languages, only 750 marks were to be given in respect to the Sanscrit and Arabic languages. Then there were to be 1,500 marks given in English; but it was rather curious that the whole of the examinations in history were to be in English history, and that there was to be no examination in the history of India till

the second examination was reached, from which Indians might be excluded. Again, with reference to modern and ancient literature, the Hindoo and Parsee would not be admitted, unless honours were obtained to the extent of 2,625 marks, forming, as he believed, a practical exclusion. The paper in which this scheme was laid down was prepared with consummate ability, but it made not the slightest reference to any one Native establishment for education. He would be most happy, nevertheless, to hear it contradicted from some official quarter that it was not intended to exclude from the benefits provided for them the Indian subjects of Her Majesty. The noble Earl below him was quite right when he stated that the 87th clause of the Act of Lord William Bentinck did admit Natives of India to the Civil Service, and that it was a forced construction which excluded them. Now, he could not help referring here to a curious case which did great honour and credit to a Native of India. It was that of a Hindoo of the Brahmin class, who had devoted himself most successfully to a course of instruction for the medical profession, but whom the East India Company refused to admit as one of their Civil Servants. This gentleman, whose perseverance and nobleness of heart, in contending against all the opposition to which he was exposed, did him the highest honour, at last succeeded in his object, and he had been admitted under the new Act as a Civil Servant of the Company. This gentleman was Mr. Chuckerbutty. At the early age of six or seven he had made great progress at a private school in the Persian, Sanscrit, and Arabic languages, but, being anxious to learn the English language, he set off to a distant European school, carrying with him a few articles of clothing in a handkerchief and some parched rice. Here he made great progress, and advanced from one school to another, till at length he came to England to complete his medical studies, at the hazard of losing the favour of his friends and his prospects of promotion. He entered University College, and there carried off three gold medals and certificates of honour, and then applied for an appointment, and was refused. He was not daunted, however. After spending some time on

the continent of Europe, he returned to India, where he was appointed a Professor and Lecturer in some of the many useful colleges which were to be found there. On learning that by the bill of last session the difficulty under which he had laboured was removed, he again came over to England, at the risk of sacrificing many important interests and almost everything that was dear to him, for the purpose not merely of obtaining an advantage for himself, but of vindicating the right of every one of his countrymen to admission to civil offices in the East India service. He held in his hand a letter written by Dr. Chuckerbutty to Sir E. Ryan, in which he stated his intention of proceeding to London to compete for an Assistant Surgeoncy, though he would have to run great risks, leave his family behind, give up his private practice and college appointment, and expend some 5,000 or 6,000 rupees. He added that, "even if he failed, it would be a satisfaction to him that he had used his best efforts in the service of his country, and that it was only a physical difficulty thrown in his way which had been the cause of his disappointment and loss." He succeeded in passing, and he owed it to the powerful interposition of the noble Lord at the head of the Board of Control that, on his return to India, he did not lose those appointments, which he had, nevertheless, been willing to relinquish in order to fight out this great battle for his countrymen. It had been said that there were great jealousies in India with respect to the admission of Natives to such important positions in the public service, but it was a mistake to suppose that this was the case, and he might state that a number of exclusively British born subjects in Calcutta, including the Judge of the Supreme Court, the President of the Legislative Council, Mr. Peter Grant, a member of the Supreme Council, and several Judges, had subscribed 100 guineas to assist Mr. Chuckerbutty in coming to this country and entering into competition with English students. He hoped the House would give effect to their own generous intentions, that they would enforce the operation of their own measure, and that such an interpretation would be given to the Act as to prevent any system of exclusion. The

noble Lord concluded by moving for copies of any correspondence received from India on the subject of such appointments as those to which he had referred.

The Earl of ALBEMARLE expressed his gratification at the statement which had been made by his noble friend (Lord Monteagle). The attention of their Lordships was invited to two classes of persons who in the legislation of this country presented a strong contrast to each other. He referred to the Assistant-Surgeons and the Civil Servants of the East India Company. There was, however, this distinction between the two cases—that for the Assistant-Surgeons there were no medical colleges in India, so that it became necessary for them to come to England for a medical education. But, though there was no medical education maintained in India, there was every facility for obtaining an education to fit the natives of that country for the Civil Service of India, and it would therefore be most unjust to ask them to come to this country in order to acquire that which they could obtain as readily at home. He ventured to express a hope that the new President of the Board of Control, whenever he had any occasion to leave Cannon-Row for advice, would not go further than the Admiralty. He (the Earl of Albemarle) had a most thorough conviction that if the India Bill of 1853 had been brought forward at the close instead of the commencement of the reign of the late President (Sir C. Wood), the experience which his right honorable friend had gained before he quitted the office would have enabled him to produce a much different measure. He recommended the new President of the Board of Control to take into his counsels the new Secretary of that Board, who, as President of the Reform Association, had made himself acquainted with the necessities and wants of India, and he trusted that the appointment of the new Secretary was intended by the Government as an earnest of their intention to do justice to the people of India. Seeing the virtual impossibility of the Natives of India taking advantage of the Act of 1853, from which his noble friend (Lord Ashburton) disclaimed any intention of excluding them, he would suggest

that a certain number of appointments should be placed at the disposal of the Governor-General of India, so that the Natives of that country, or any British-Indian, might have an opportunity of obtaining their fair share of the patronage of the Indian Government, from which they were at present excluded.

Lord WYNFORD thought it absurd to suppose that the Natives of India would come a distance of 10,000 miles for the purpose of availing themselves of any advantages which they might derive from the Act of 1853. Although the energy of one man had overcome the difficulties with which the subjects of India had to contend—and he trusted that the future success of Mr. Chuckerbutty would be proportionate to the sacrifices which he had made to attain it—yet the Act was a mockery as a general measure. In order to make the examination fair towards all parties concerned, the place of examination ought to be the place where the honours were to be acquired. From all that he could learn, he could not find that any Governor-General of India, any of the Directors of the East India Company, or any one experienced in the affairs of India had been consulted as to the measure now in operation, and he thought that something far more beneficial to the Government of India might have been devised if the attempt had been made.

[*London Times, March* 6, 1855.

APPENDIX G.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION,

Realized from 1st September 1854 to 31st August 1855.

	Amount of Subscription.
From Shamrow Ramchunder, Esq., amount of Subscription from September 1853 to August 1854 .. .. .. Rs.	25
From Luxamon Hurichunderjee, Esq., from September 1853 to August 1854	25
From Dorabjee Burjorjee, Esq., from ditto to ditto	25
From Pallonjee Dorabjee Ranjee, Esq., from ditto to ditto ..	25
From Dababhoy Byramjee, Esq., from ditto to ditto	25
From Keru Luxumon Chatray, Esq., Poona, from November 1853 to October 1855, being two years	50
From Krustnarow Witthul, Esq., Poona, from December 1853 to November 1855, being two years	50
From Cazee Mahomed Yoosoof Moorghay, Esq., from January to December 1855	50
From Hormusjee Jehangheer, Esq., from November 1854 to October 1855	25
From Dhunjeebhoy Framjee, Esq., from ditto to ditto	25
From Vishwanath Atmaram, Esq., from September 1854 to August 1855	30
From N. Fernandez, Esq., from September 1854 to August 1855.	25
From Manockjee Nasserwanjee, Esq., from January to December 1855	50
From Messrs. Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady and Brothers, from January to December 1855	50
Carried forward.... Rs.	480

Amount of Subscription

Brought forward.... Rs. 480

From Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee, Esq., from September 1854 to August 1855 25

From A. G. DeGa, Esq., from January to December 1855 .. 50

From Cowasjee Jehangheer, Esq., from January to December 1855 .. .. *50*

From Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., *from ditto to ditto* .. *50*

From Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., *from ditto to ditto* .. *50*

From Rustomjee Framjee Mehta, Esq., *from ditto to ditto* .. *25*

From Cursetjee Nasserwanjee Camajee, Esq., *from ditto to ditto.* *50*

From Pallonjee Dorabjee Ranjee, Esq., *from September 1854 to* August 1855 25

From Meerza Ally Mahomed Khan, Esq., from January to December 1855 25

From Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq., from ditto to ditto .. 50

From Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Esq., from ditto to ditto .. 25

From Braz Fernandez, Esq., from ditto to ditto 25

From Vurjeewandass Madowdass, Esq., from 1st January to December 1855 40

From Muncherjee Hormusjee Camajee, Esq., from ditto to ditto. 50

From Limjee Manackjee, Esq., from ditto to ditto 50

From Tyabjee Bhoymeeah, Esq., from ditto to ditto 15

From Moteechund Raghoonathdass, Esq., from ditto to ditto. 20

From Canjee Chuttoor, Esq., from ditto to ditto 30

From Hajee Esmael Hajee Habib, Esq., from ditto to ditto.. 50

From Dossabhoy Hormusjee Camajee, Esq., from 1st January to December 1855 25

From Pestonjee Hormusjee Camajee, Esq., from ditto to ditto. 25

From Messrs. Jehangheer Nusserwanjee and Co., from ditto to ditto 25

From Madoba Hurrichunderjee, Esq., from ditto to ditto .. 15

From Narayen Dinnanathjee, Esq., from ditto to ditto .. 25

From Bapoojee Wassoodewjee, Esq., from ditto to ditto .. 10

From Ardaseer Jamsetjee, Esq., from ditto to ditto .. 10

From Moolla Mahomed Muckba Moonshi, Esq., from ditto to ditto 15

From Dhunjeebhoy Nusserwanjee Camajee, Esq., from ditto to ditto 50

Carried forward....Rs. 1,385

	Amount of Subscription.
Brought forward....Rs.	1,385
From Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy, Esq., from January to December 1855..	25
From Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee, Esq., from ditto to ditto ..	50
From Jeejeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy, Esq., from November 1854 to October 1855	25
From Cursetjee Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Esq., from December 1854 to November 1855	25
From Rustomjee Ruttonjee Wadia, Esq., from January to December 1855	25
From Bomanjee Hormusjee, Esq., from ditto to ditto	50
From Venayekrow Gungadhur Shastree, from ditto to ditto ..	25
From Ramchunder Gopall, Esq., from September 1854 to August 1855	25
From Mahomed Syud Purkur, Esq., from January to December 1855	15
From Bhawoo Dajee, Esq., from January to December 1855..	25
Rupees	1,675

DONATIONS TO THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION,

Realized from 1*st September* 1854 *to* 31*st August* 1855.

	Amount of Donation.
Manockjee Jamasjee, Esq.	15
Ruttonjee Eduljee Bottlewala, Esq.	50
Cursetjee Rustomjee Camajee, Esq.	25
Messrs. Cursetjee and Jehangheer Hormusjee Chinoy ..	10
Messrs. Bomanjee Framjee Camajee and Co.	75
Donations .. .. Rupees	175
Subscriptions.. .. „	1,675
Total .. Rupees	1,850

NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE,
VENAYEKROW JUGONNATHJEE,
Honorary Secretaries, Bombay Association.

Bombay Association Office,
1*st September* 1855.

APPENDIX H.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE ORDINARY MEMBERS OF THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION ENTITLED TO VOTE.

Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady.
A. G. DeGa.
Ardaseer Jamsetjee.
Bomanjee Hormusjee.
Bomanjee Framjee Camajee.
Byramjee Hormusjee Camajee, (Calcutta).
Braz Fernandez.
Bhawoo Dajee.
Bomanjee Pestonjee.
Byramjee Jejeebhoy.
Byramjee Cursetjee.
Canjee Chuttor.
Culliandrs Mohundass.
Cowasjee Jehangeerjee.
Cursetjee Nasserwanjee Camajee.
Cursetjee Furdoonjee.
Cazee Mahomed Yoosoof Moorghay.
Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy.
Cursetjee Jamsetjee Bottleboye.
Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee.
Dhunjeebhoy Nusserwanjee Camajee.
Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Nusserwanjee.
Dawood Sassoon.
Dossabhoy Hormusjee Camajee.
Dorabjee Nusserwanjee Camajee, (Canton).
Dadabhoy Byramjee Banajee.
Dorabjee Burjorjee.
Framjee Nasserwanjee.
Goculdass Tejpall.
Hajee Esmail Hajee Hubib.
Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee.
Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Sett.
Hormusjee Jehangeer Sett.
Hormusjee Ruttonjee Dubash.
Hormusjee Pestonjee Bottlewalla.
Jugonnathjee Sunkersett.
Jehangeer Framjee Jessawalla.
Jamnadass Sewuklall.
Jeejeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee.
Janordhunjee Ramchunderjee.
Kahandass Mottichund.
Kristnarow Vithul, (Poona).
Keru Luxumon Chutray, (Poona).
Limjee Manockjee.
Luxumon Hurrichunderjee.
Mahomed Ameen Rogay.
Muncherjee Jamsetjee Wadia.
Manockjee Nasserwanjee Petty.
Muncherjee Framjee Camajee.
Manockjee Nowrozjee Wadia.

Moolchund Purshotumdass.
Meerza Ally Mahomed Khan Shoostry.
Manoel de Souza.
Narayen Dinnanathjee.
Nowrozjee Furdoonjee.
Narayenrow Luxumonjee, (Dhoolia).
Pestonjee Framjee Camajee.
Pestonjee Hormusjee Camajee.
Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee.
Pallonjee Dorabjee Ranjee.
Rustomjee Jamsetjee.
Ruttonjee Eduljee Bottlewala.
Rustomjee Ruttonjee Wadia.
Succaram Luxumonjee.
Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee.
Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.
Shamrow Ramchunder, (Dhoolia).
Sorabjee Shapoorjee.
Toolsedass Nurseydass.
Tyabjee Bhoymeeah.
Vurjeevandass Madhowdass.
Venayekrow Gungadhur Shastree.
Venayekrow Jugonnathjee.
Vishwanath Atmaram.
Vamunrow Mahadowrow Rairker, (Poona).

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS IN ENGLAND.

Professor Dadabhoy Nowrozjee.
Muncherjee Hormusjee Camajee.
Cursetjee Rustomjee Camajee.

APPENDIX I.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS AND DONORS TO THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION, ENTITLED TO ATTEND THE GENERAL MEETINGS AND TO COPIES OF THE PUBLICATIONS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Ánuntram Sewpursad.
Ardaseer Furdoonjee Limjee.
Ardaseer Rustomjee Moonshee.
Aspundiarjee Temooljee Memwalla, (Canton).
Ameeroodin and Jafferbhoy, (Canton).
Ahmedbhoy Rhemutoola, (Canton).
Arjoondass Soorujmul.
Abdool Aly Ebrahim and Co., (Canton).
Bomonjee Jeejeebhoy.
Balcrustna Narayen Kannaray, (Poona).
Byramjee Cowasjee Bottlewalla.
Byramjee Cooverjee Bhabha, (Canton).
Bapoojee Wasoodewjee.
Byramjee Nowrojee Futakia.
Burjorjee Rustomjee Modey.
Byramjee Nanabhoy Framjee.
Burjorjee Hormusjee Harda, (Canton).
Ballajee Pandoorung.
Cooverjee Hormusjee Bhabha.
Cowasjee Dhunjee Powwalla.
Cowasjee Eduljee Modey.
Cowasjee Nanabhoy Dawer.
Cowasjee Palunjee and Co., (Canton).
Cowasjee Hormusjee Chenoy (Canton).
Cursetjee Dadabhoy Wadia.
Cursetjee Rustomjee Camajee.
Cursetjee and Jehangheer Hormusjee Chinaee.
Cursetjee Rustomjee Wadia.
Cursetjee and Muncherjee Bomanjee Punthuky.
Cowasjee Shapoorjee Lungrana.
Cowasjee Eduljee Khumbata.
Dossabhoy Bomanjee Nagpoorwalla.
Dadabhoy Rustomjee Patell.
Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy.
Darashaw and Rustomjee Dhunjeeshaw.
Dosa Parpia, (Canton).
Dadabhoy Nowrojee Bengallee.
Dinshaw Eduljee Lamna.
Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy.
Dinshaw Framjee Cayasna, (Canton).
Dadabhoy Nasserwanjee Modey and Co., (Canton).
Dhunjee Curmalee.
Dossabhoy Framjee.

Eduljee Bomanjee.
Eduljee Framjee and Co.
Eduljee and Hormusjee Augboatwalla.
Eduljee Framjee, Sons, and Co. (Canton).
Eduljee Nasserwanjee Colabawalla.
Furdoonjee and Dorabjee Framjee Cola.
Fuckerjee Rustomjee, (Canton).
Framjee Nasserwanjee and Co.
Gangjee Natha.
Govindjee Lukhmichund.
Guneshdass Crustnajee.
Heerjee Jehangheer.
Heerjeebhoy Ardaseer and Co. (Canton).
Homjee Cursetjee Dady.
Hormusjee Framjee Chinaee.
Hormusjee Shapoorjee's Sons.
Hubbibbhoy Ebrahim.
Hurrichunder Narayenjee.
Jugonnath Ramjus.
Jaitha Jairaz.
Jalbhoy Dorabjee Omriger.
Jehangheer Ardaseer's Sons.
Jehangheer and Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia.
Jemsetjee Eduljee Athaijee, (Canton).
Kessow Jadowjee.
Khan Mahomed Alladinbhoy.
Kesoo Wagjee.
Liladhur Mohunjee.
Lukhmeedass Govindjee.
Limjeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy Moonshee.
Manockjee and Jamsetjee Cursetjee.
Manockjee Nanabhoy Daver.
Meerza Goolam Hoosein Khan Shoostry.
Merwanjee Heerjeebhoy Wadia's Sons.
Mahadewrao Bapoojee (Poona).
Mahomed Syud Purkar.
Moola Mahomed Muckba Moonshee.
Moossa Khan.
Madhoba Hurrychunderjee.
Muncherjee Burjorjee Modey.
Manockjee Jamasjee.
Nowrojee Ardaseer Daver.
Nasserwanjee Ardaseer Bhanja.
Nowrojee Nanabhoy Framjee.
Nursey Natha.
Narayen Venayeck Ghotwadaker, (Poona).
Nasserwanjee Cursetjee Dady.
Pallonjee Dorabjee Meherjee.
Pallonjee Dhunjee's Sons.
Pallonjee Framjee Mehta, (Calcutta).
Pestonjee Hormusjee's Sons.
Pestonjee Dinshawjee, (Canton).
Pochajee Framjee and Co.
Purshotumdass Pranjeevandass.
Pestonjee Byramjee Cola.
Pallonjee Nasserwanjee Patell (Canton).
Ragoonath Narayen.
Rustomjee Burjorjee Modey.
Rustomjee Dadabhoy Camajee.
Rustomjee Ruttonjee and Co. (Canton).
Rustomjee Byramjee Chinaee.
Ragoba Madowjee.
Shapoorjee Nowrojee Pochajee, (Calcutta).

Sorabjee Jeejeebhoy.
Sorabjee Framjee Nasserwanjee.
Sassoon David Sassoon.
Sorabjee Wachaghandy.
Somjee Visram.
Tarachund Ramchund.
Tarachund Seetaram.
Thaverbhoy Moolanee.
Vishnoo Raghoonath Joshee, (Poona).
Vuriaya Gocul.
Vully Mahomed Alloobhoy.
Wagjee Natha.

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